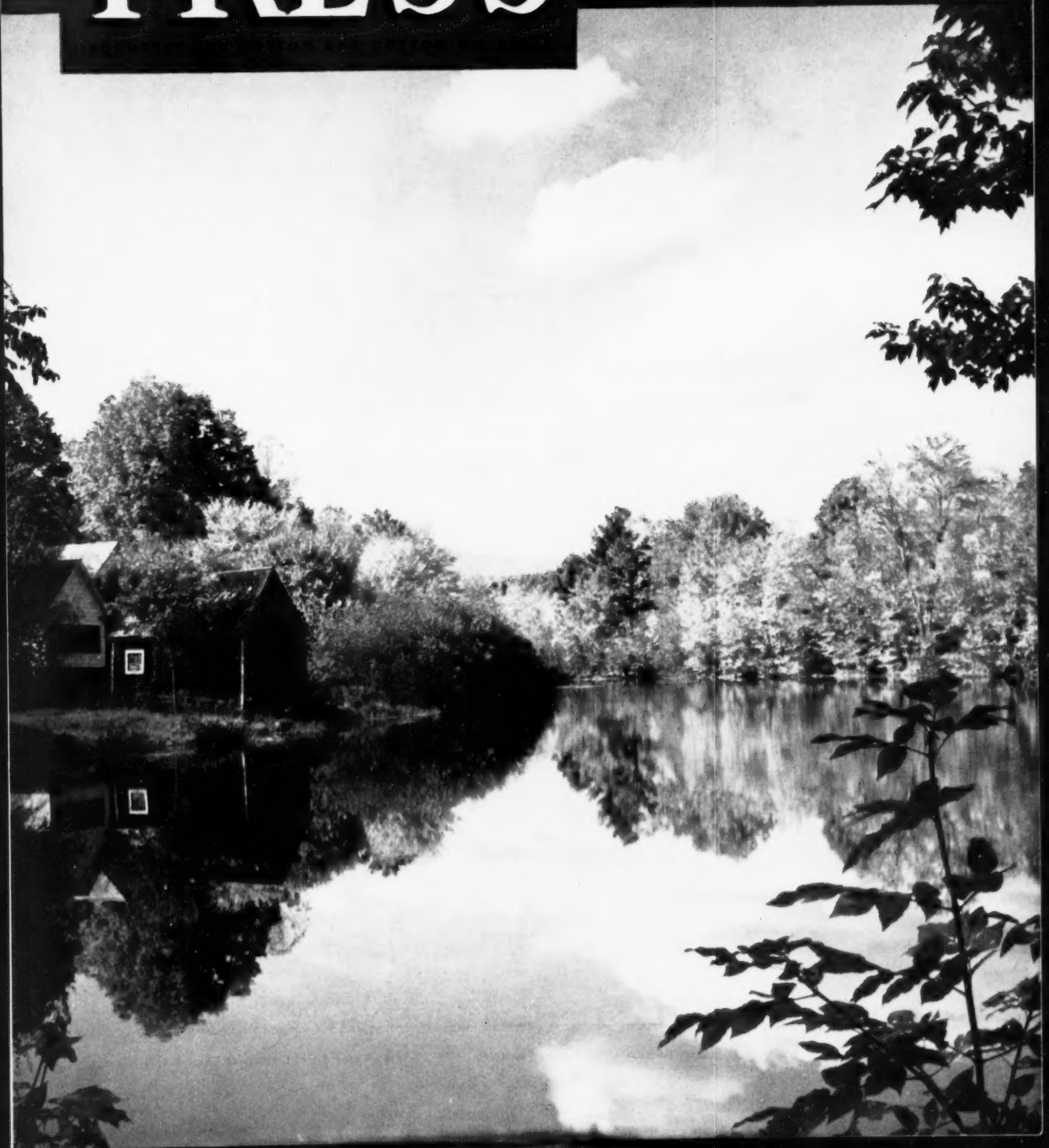


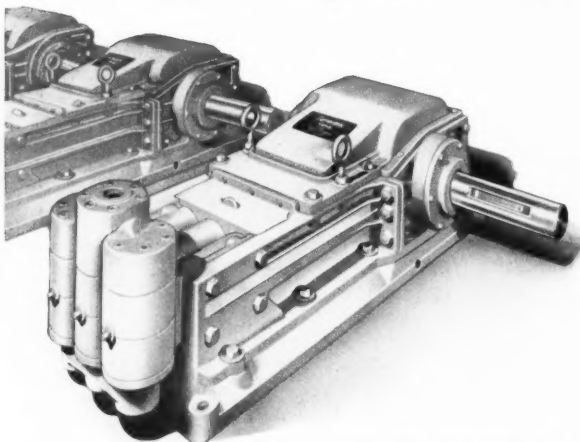
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IN recent years, the oil milling industry has witnessed tremendous changes in vegetable oil extraction equipment. Solvent extraction processes have become standard practice. Ordinary solvent extraction has been improved upon by Exsolex, which combines Pre-Expellers and Solvent Extraction into an integral process. Expellers, too, have been modernized and high speed Expeller processes developed for cottonseed. All these factors are changing the oil milling scene and today every progressive oil miller must think deeply about his future from the standpoint of milling equipment.

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PRESS

53rd YEAR

Volume 53

September 27, 1952

Number 20

Published every other Saturday in our own printing plant at 3116 Commerce Street, Dallas 1, Texas

Officers and Editorial Staff

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Official Magazine of:

National Cottonseed Products Association
National Cotton Ginners' Association
Alabama Cotton Ginners' Association
Arizona Ginners' Association
Arkansas-Missouri Ginners' Association
California Cotton Ginners' Association
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The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press is the Official Magazine of the foregoing associations for official communications and news releases, but the associations are in no way responsible for the editorial expressions or policies contained herein.

Subscription Rates: 1 year \$3; 2 years \$5; 3 years \$7; foreign \$3.50 per year.
Executive and Editorial Offices: 3116 Commerce St., Dallas 1, Texas

The Cover

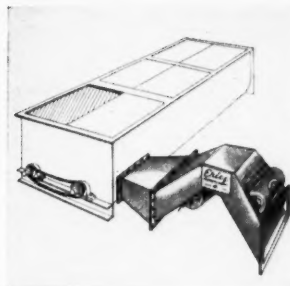
QUITE OFTEN we use photographs on our covers that are not cotton, not agriculture, not livestock. But pictures like this, many good friends tell us, are always welcome, simply because they are beautiful and restful. This one, made in New Hampshire, shows one of the thousands of mill ponds that dot the New England countryside. We think it is one of the best covers, pictorially of course, we have ever published.

Photograph by A. Devaney, Inc.



READ BY COTTON GINNERS, COTTONSEED CRUSHERS AND OTHER OILSEED PROCESSORS FROM CALIFORNIA TO THE CAROLINAS

Belt-Wide Tests Prove Tramp Iron Major Cause of Gin Fires



The Roswell Gin Co. installation shows the Eriez Magnetic Hump directly following a Conveyor Distributor Drier. It was this installation that helped reduce Roswell Gin fires from 25 to 5.

ERIEZ MAGNET EFFECTIVE IN TEST

Mr. J. P. White, Jr., president, Roswell Gin Company, Roswell, New Mexico, reports, "in the 1950-51 season, we ginned 2,200 bales of cotton and had 25 fires. In the 1951-52 season, we installed our Eriez magnet. Even though our output was increased to 4,000 bales, fires were cut to 5. In addition, we estimate that the Eriez magnet was responsible for eliminating a great deal of our maintenance and increasing our total production. The equipment will pay for itself in two seasons."

BUY ON 30 DAY FREE TRIAL . . . MANY TYPES AVAILABLE

Eriez engineered magnets have been specially designed for your exact needs! Tower Drier Magnets, Gin Slide and Linter Magnets, Magnetic Humps and a Combination Green Boll, Rock and Magnetic Trap are available in various sizes and strengths to fit your needs. Installation is quick and simple. CHECK THESE BIG ADVANTAGES: Simple, powerful, permanently magnetized . . . no wiring for electric current needed . . . no operating costs — first cost is last cost!

Buy on 30 DAY FREE TRIAL! If installation is made previous to beginning of the ginning season, trial period will commence on the first day of operation and end 30 days from that date. Trial offer does not apply to green boll trap. Trial period will be mutually established between the gin-ner and the manufacturer. All shipments, F.O.B., Erie, Pennsylvania.

Eriez Permanent Magnets Prove Highly Effective In Extensive Tests Sponsored By Nat'l Cotton Council

Two years ago, the Eriez Manufacturing Company was confident that the large number of fires experienced by ginners could be, for the greatest part, eliminated. This confidence was the result of Eriez experience in serving over 22 process industries . . . many of them with processes far more hazardous than those encountered in ginning operations. The experimental program was undertaken with the knowledge that Eriez was responsible for the inclusion of new high strength Non-Electric Permanent Magnets in the National Fire Prevention and Explosion Codes, as well as in the written specifications of approved equipment for many separate industry and insurance codes.

Eriez proved the effectiveness of this equipment through the year-long tests sponsored by the National Cotton Council of America, tests that assure you of positive results. Many experimental gins were chosen and Eriez magnetic separators of different types were installed during the 1951-52 ginning season. The results show:

Tramp Iron is a major cause of fires and can be controlled by installing high strength Eriez Permanent Non-Electric Magnets.

Each ginner participating completed a performance record. The records of these installations will be sent to you on request.

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Eriez unconditionally guarantees every piece of magnetic equipment against loss of original magnetic strength for a period of 10 years. If, for any reason, the unit loses strength, it will be re-energized at Eriez expense. All units carry a one year warranty against defective workmanship and/or materials.

INSURANCE RATES REDUCED

In a letter to their customers the ARKANSAS INSPECTION & RATING BUREAU lowered premium rates 15c per \$100.00 for the inclusion of approved permanent non-electric magnetic separators. Here to is real evidence of the success of this thorough magnet experimental program.

ASK FOR FREE GIN MAGNET BULLETIN


Clip and mail the handy printed inquiry coupon at right for a brand new four-page Bulletin B-565 completely describing new Non-Electric Permanent Magnets designed especially for you.



AS DANGEROUS AS A MATCH

Shown above is a typical collection of tramp metal removed from one of Eriez experimental installations following a short period of operation. Simply through the installation of a Tower Drier Magnet, this gin reduced its fires by 75%. It's hard to believe that these pieces of tramp metal can be as dangerous as a lighted match . . . but National Fire Prevention and Insurance records prove this a fact.

(2)



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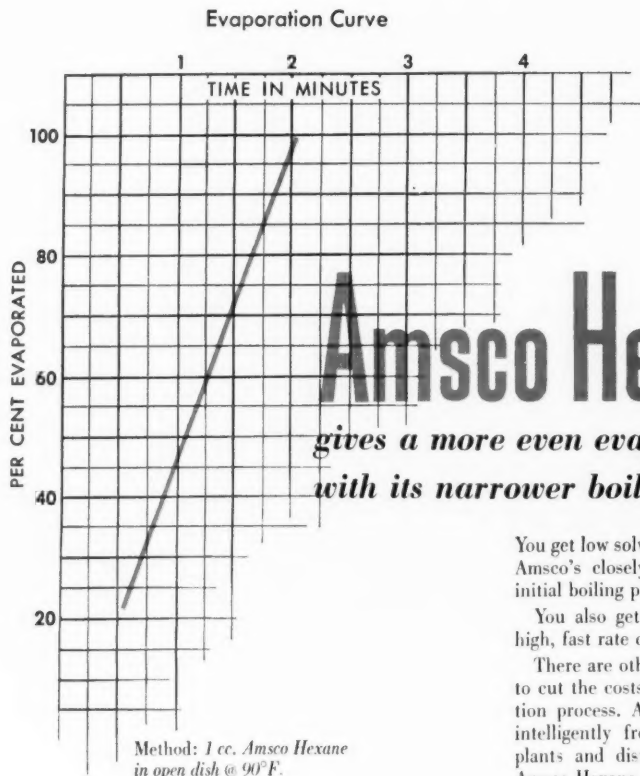
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Pounds/gallon (60° F)	5.703
A.S.T.M Distillation	
I.B.P.	151° F.
50%	154° F.
90%	154° F.
Dry Point	156° F.
Vapor Pressure @ 100° F, psia	5.0
Color, Saybolt	30 plus
Corrosion	pass
Doctor Test	sweet
Acidity	not acid

All specifications shown are typical of general control specifications and subject to minor fluctuations.

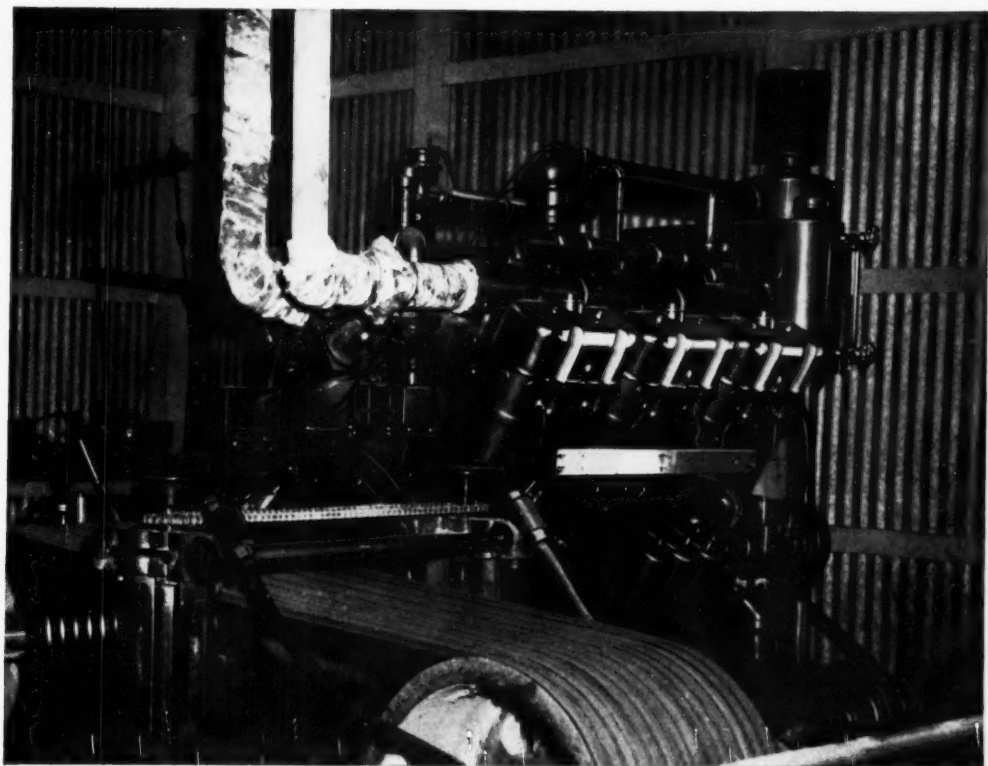


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Mr. Urbish says, "Le Roi is my idea of a perfect gin engine." He ought to know engines — he's had twenty-two years of ginning experience. He got his first Le Roi in 1937 and has three now.

Like Mr. Urbish, more ginners insist on Le Roi engines than on any other engine. A Le Roi is specially designed for the specific power requirements of cotton gins. It has the weight and stamina to operate dependably without costly breakdowns. Yet, it takes less floor space than other engines of similar horsepower rating.

Sizes range from 40 to 450 continuous hp. You can use low-cost natural gas, butane, or propane.

Service and parts at any hour are as close as your phone—through Le Roi's network of well-stocked, adequately manned distributors.

Have a Le Roi distributor show you a Le Roi installation — and see for yourself why Le Roi reduces your power cost per bale.

F-43

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Laugh IT OFF

Two Cockney lads were discussing their jobs. One was telling how he'd just been hired as a porter at an East End hotel, and that his employer had told him he must treat the guests with tact. Tell me, Alf," he said, "do y' know wot this bloomin' tact is?"

"Ere now," Alf said, "Ere's wot tact is: I 'ad a blinkin' porter job m'self. One fine day I was cleanin' up a bit, and I 'appens to open a bathroom door and there, nice as you please, is the Duchess—in the tub.

"So, wot do I do? I close the door quick, and I 'oller, 'Beg pardon, your lordship.'

"Now, that 'beg pardon' was politeness, but that 'your lordship'—that was tact!"

• • •

Stranger: "Say, mister, do you have a criminal lawyer in town?"

Native: "We think we have, but we can't prove it."

• • •

Three polar bears were sitting on an iceberg.

"Now," said the father polar bear, "I've got a tale to tell."

"I, too," said the mother polar bear, "have a tale to tell."

The little polar bear looked up at his parents and said, "My tail's told."

• • •

The restaurant patron had been waiting for service at his table for 15 minutes. Noticing a waiter standing nearby with folded arms, he thought he'd pass some time away with conversation. "Say," he inquired, "how'd the Yankees make out in the double-header today?" "Sorry," replied the waiter haughtily, "this isn't my table."

• • •

Teacher: "Johnny, name an invention that will let us take pictures through walls."

Johnny: "A window."

• • •

For ages the two sexes have been racing for supremacy. Now, they have settled down to neck and neck.

• • •

Traffic Officer: "What is your name?" Red-Light Passer: "Aloysius Sebastian Cyprian Popadulipasokiyetin."

Traffic Officer (putting away book): "Well, don't let it happen again."

• • •

Volunteering as a blood donor at a hospital, a pretty young thing was asked by the nurse, "Do you know your type?"

"Oh, yes," came the confident reply. "I'm the sultry type."

• • •

Gobbledygook: Coordinator — A guy who has a desk between two expeditors.

• • •

The appointment had been kept. The examination was over.

Co-ed: "Doctor, is there anything wrong with me?"

Doctor: "Yes, but it's trifling."

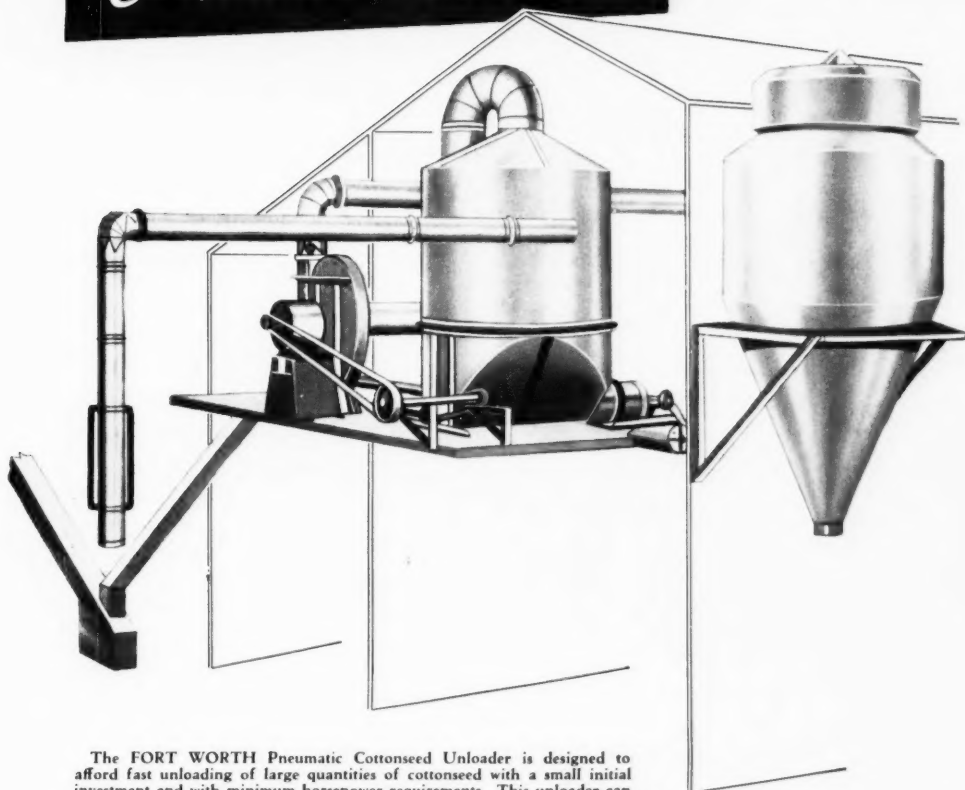
Co-ed: "Oh, I don't think that's so very wrong, is it?"

• • •

Clerk: "Sorry, madam, but Mr. Gotrocks has just gone to lunch with his wife."

Mrs. Gotrocks: "Oh! Well, then tell him his stenographer called."

FORT WORTH *Pneumatic Cottonseed Unloader*



The FORT WORTH Pneumatic Cottonseed Unloader is designed to afford fast unloading of large quantities of cottonseed with a small initial investment and with minimum horsepower requirements. This unloader can be used to unload either trucks or box cars—or can be adapted to unload both.

There are two models to choose from which will fit the requirements of any mill.

The small unloader using a 50 HP electric motor will handle up to 30 tons per hour.

The large unloader using a 75 HP electric motor will handle up to 50 tons per hour.

The small unloader, with special adaptations, can be mounted on a truck bed and used as a portable unit.

Our trained engineers will make detailed drawings for you at your request and will help you with any other mill problem you may have.

RELATED EQUIPMENT

Other equipment commonly used in conjunction with the Fort Worth pneumatic cottonseed unloader are seed chutes, inclined drag conveyors, bucket elevators, vertical screw elevators, horizontal helicoid screw conveyors, V-belts and sheaves, roller chain and sprockets.

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To protect your enclosed reduction gears, use *Texaco Meropa Lubricant*. Its "extreme pressure" properties assure smoother operation, longer gear life, lower maintenance costs.

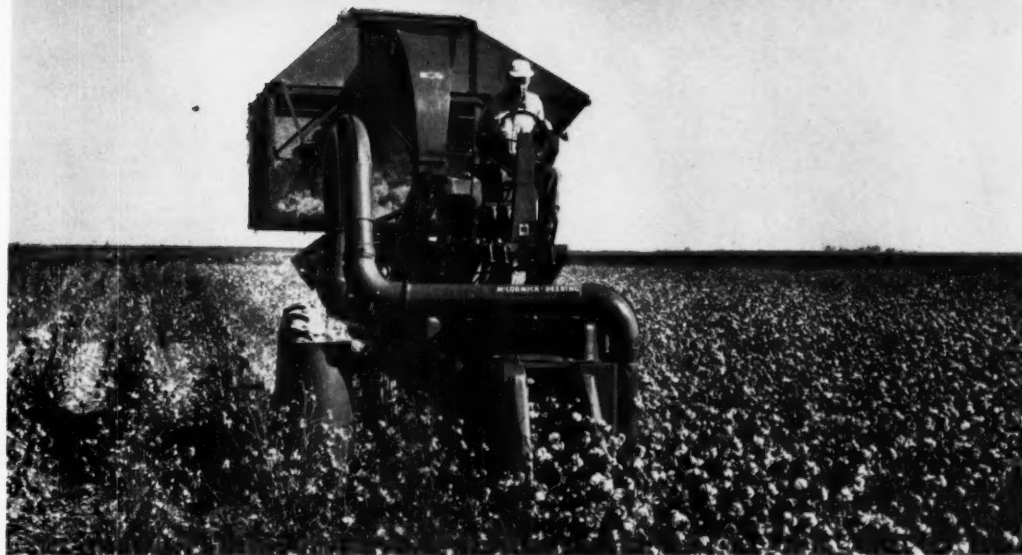
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TUNE IN: On television—the TEXACO STAR THEATER starring MILTON BERLE. See newspaper for time and station.



LOUISIANA ranks right behind Arizona and California in percentage of cotton picked mechanically.



Progress of

COTTON MECHANIZATION IN

LOUISIANA

Second in a Series

PREDICTIONS of cotton to be planted in Louisiana in the next few years reflect a reduced acreage but with the employment of mechanization, associated with harvesting operations and with production techniques, cotton farmers will grow a somewhat larger acreage per full-time worker. Due to fewer people on the farms and to growth in population calling for more food production, Louisiana has had to turn to mechanization.

Next to Arizona and California, Louisiana picks more cotton mechanically than any other of the 13 southern cotton producing states. In 1950 there were only 168 pickers operating on the cotton farms of Louisiana. Machines picked last year 7 percent of the crop, with each piece of machinery picking an average of 200 bales. It has been estimated by statisticians and economists that by 1955 this state will need 750 pickers, nearly seven times as many as were used in 1950 and they will operate on less acreage planted to cotton. The high level of industrial activity will continue to attract labor from agriculture, and farm wage rates will continue to rise. Thus the cotton farms will be stripped of labor and an accelerated turning to machinery will result. It looks as if farm prices will be adequate to justify the use of machinery in harvesting cotton.

But it is not only in the harvesting of cotton that machinery must be relied on to carry the load formerly borne by the fast-diminishing hand labor. Power farming in the South is growing tremendously as the great exodus of labor from the farm continues. In fact, the 13 southern states have mechanized twice as fast as the nation as a whole. In Louisiana the number of tractors has reached what some conservatives consider fabulous proportions. Last year's figures show an average of better than one tractor per farm. The trend seems to be that the number of tractors is doubling every 5 years. In 1950 Louisiana used 34,701 tractors in tilling the land and performing other farm duties. Of course the South's small farms are disappearing and larger acreages per farm have given rise to more extensive use of tractors and other farm machinery.

During the past 3 years a large number of experiments have been made by the Louisiana Agricultural Experiment Station in an effort to reduce or eliminate the labor used for removing weeds in cotton. These experiments have in-



BY MARJORIE B. ARBOUR

Editor, Agricultural Extension
Louisiana State University

cluded the use of chemicals alone and with flame cultivation. It has been found that a combination of a pre-emergence spray, post-emergence sprays, and flame cultivation has made it possible to eliminate nearly all the hoeing usually re-



IN 1951, 150 flame cultivators were used on 5% of the Louisiana cotton crop.

quired. In some cases hoeing has been completely eliminated. Farmers are using chemicals in the control of weeds and they are doing this at a big saving by using mechanization to apply these chemicals.

In order to apply the pre-emergence spray of chemicals and to follow with sprays of herbicidal oils, cotton farmers lean heavily on their mechanized gad-

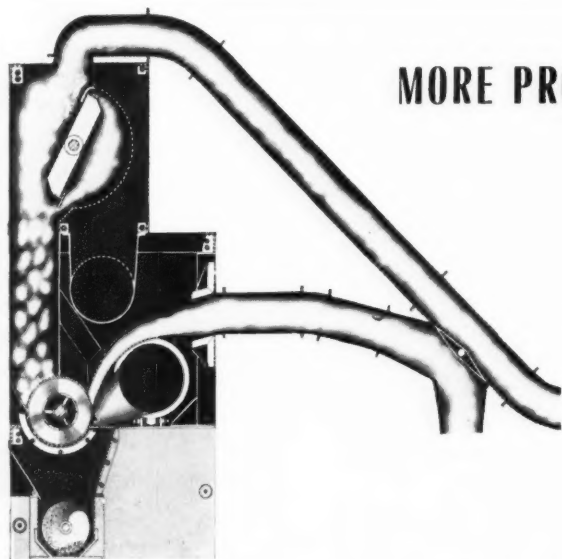
gets. Of course the basic piece of machinery in these operations is a tractor.

Since it takes about 7-9 weeks after planting before a flame cultivator can be used in cotton, and the pre-emergence spray of dinitro only lasts 3-5 weeks and of course will not give 100 percent control of weeds it is necessary to use another spray called a post-emergence spray.

Louisiana farmers are now using flame cultivators to get the grass out of the cotton. Formerly cotton planters relied solely on "hoe hands" and geese to clean out the devastating weeds. When the flame cultivator made its debut Louisiana farmers were fast to turn to it as an efficient weed remover. Last year Louisiana cotton farmers used 150 flame cultivators on 5 percent of the cotton crop. It is estimated that by 1955 some additional 500 flame cultivators will be used on 20 percent of the crop. Use of flame cultivators is a vital step in the trend toward complete mechanization. It is estimated that grass and weeds can be controlled at minimum cost by using chemicals and by flaming the drill and cultivating the middles in a single operation.

Going hand in hand with the eradication of weeds is insect control in the cotton fields of Louisiana. This is a major operation which is achieved through the use of machinery. Louisiana used 3,500 sprayers on 5 percent of the cotton acreage but will increase the number by an estimated 10,000 sprayers in the next 3 years on 20 percent of the acreage. Power dusters in use on cotton farms in 1950 numbered 7,000 and they operated on 11 percent of the farms, while the estimated increase for the next few years is 5,000 dusters to be used on 20 percent of the farms.

Louisiana is not over the mechanization hump yet. In fact farmers in this state have just written the first chapter of agricultural mechanization in Louisiana. But given time and a fair degree of success they will continue to lean on this giant, mechanization, to help them grow cotton.



MORE PROFIT FOR THE GINNER!

This Cross Sectional View of a Centennial Centrifugal Lint Cleaner tells the story.

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Grades are raised from one-half to a full grade on rough, hand-picked or mechanically harvested cotton.

Write for Bulletin 51-L

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SOLD EVERYWHERE BY QUALITY SEEDSMEN

THE SINKERS CORPORATION
KENNETT, MISSOURI

Investment Pay-off in Converting to Solvent Extraction

By **ARTHUR E. KURTZ** and **THOMAS C. YOUNG**

Project Manager and Marketing Service
Engineer, Respectively, Lukenweld Division of
Lukens Steel Company, Coatesville, Pa.

HOW CAN the management of a medium size hydraulic or screw press mill determine a justifiable investment for converting to solvent extraction of cottonseed oil?

Certainly, conversion to solvent processing results in higher product values per ton of seed processed. The greater oil yield and increased use of hulls in meal add up to considerable extra income, while the virtually automatic operation of the solvent extraction unit can reduce operating costs for many processors. However, in spite of these benefits, the managements of many hydraulic and screw press mills—particularly in the 75 to 150-ton daily capacity range—have not yet felt that conversion to solvent extraction is a practicable step. Some of the major reasons for this, according to many mill managements with whom this problem has been discussed, have been the high cost of solvent extraction facilities and the consequent uncertainty of being able to pay off the required investment in a reasonable time.

In an attempt to resolve the problem arising from these facts and from the competitive situation facing many small and medium cottonseed oil mills, Lukenweld's process engineering staff and marketing service department recently conducted studies to determine the actual economics of solvent extraction pay-off. From this study, it is possible to shed much light on the following questions:

1. How much additional income and what process economies can be anticipated with the newer direct solvent extraction plants over a hydraulic or screw press operation at various oil price levels?

2. On the basis of such additional return, what would be a reasonable cost for conversion in terms of desired pay-off time for the investment?

Calculations in this article are based on the following operating costs and product yields of a number of hydraulic and screw press mills with approximately 100 tons daily capacity. Solvent plant figures are based on engineering studies of probable operating costs and yields of a 100-ton/day filtration-extraction unit not requiring preprocessing facilities. Cost and yield predictions are based on 200 days yearly operation—the expressed goal of the majority of mill managements contacted in these studies.

It is realized, of course, that the cost and yield figures used in any analysis

■ **THIS ARTICLE** sheds light on two questions of interest to many small and medium size cottonseed oil mills: (1) How much additional income and what process economies can be anticipated with the newer direct solvent extraction plants over a hydraulic or screw press operation at various oil price levels; and (2) on the basis of such additional return, what would be a reasonable cost for conversion in terms of desired pay-off time for the investment?

would vary with different mills and locations, and even would vary from season to season in the same mill, according to seed quality and mill operations prior to extraction, such as seed cleaning, delinting, separating and subsequent handling of meats. However, it is believed that the cost and yield differentials between the several processes shown in this article provide a basis for consideration by any mill, despite the variable conditions which might decrease or increase total costs or yields.

Revenue from Increased Yield of Oil

Solvent plants will, of course, produce more oil per seed weight than other methods, with only one percent or less of residual oil left in the meal. By comparison, the average hydraulic mill leaves approximately 4.5 to 6 percent of the oil, based on cake weight, and the average screw press plant leaves an average of 3.5 to 5.5 percent residual oil in the cake.

It has been conservatively estimated that solvent plant operation will result in a gain of at least 40 pounds of oil per ton of seed processed over hydraulic operation, and about 20 pounds over screw press operation. Based on a long term average market price of 10 cents per pound for oil, the gain in revenue over the hydraulic process would amount to \$2.44 per ton of seed, after deducting the value of the oil previously sold as meal at an estimated 3.9 cents per pound. The gain in revenue would be \$1.22 over screw press. With an annual crush of 20,000 tons, the yearly gain in revenue would be \$48,800 over hydraulic and \$24,400 over screw press. If the meal price rises, the oil gain naturally would decrease. However, this would be offset, as will be seen, by an increased return due to the greater use of hulls in the meal.

This revenue benefit obviously mounts in value during periods of higher oil prices. At a 15 cents per pound market

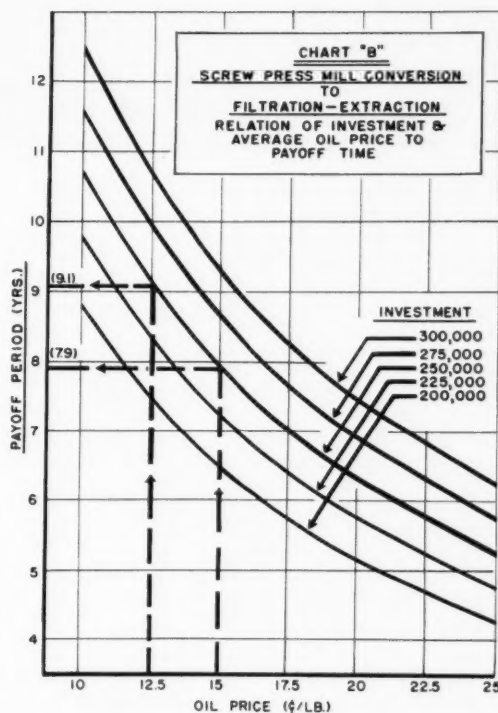
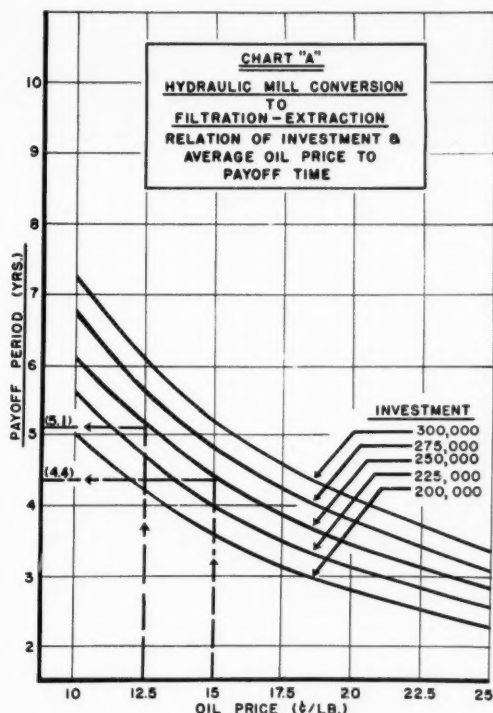
price of oil, the gain in revenue over a hydraulic plant would be \$88,800 a year; over a screw press plant, \$44,400 a year. At a market price of 20 cents a pound, the gains would be \$128,800 and \$64,400 respectively.

Increased Use of Hulls in Meal

It is no secret that a reduction of the fat content of meal from 3 percent or more to 1 percent increases the protein analysis, and that hulls may be added to low fat meal to return the protein analysis to the usual 41 percent. Compared to hydraulic, about 40 pounds of hulls can be added. Compared to screw press, about 20 pounds can be added.

If the sale price of meal is \$78 a ton, and the sale price of hulls is \$20 a ton, converting 40 pounds of hulls to meal value means a gain of approximately \$1.16 per ton of seed processed over hydraulic. Converting 20 pounds of hulls to meal value means a gain of \$0.58 over screw press. Based on the tonnages used in this analysis, annual gains would amount to \$23,200 over hydraulic and \$11,600 over screw press. Although these increases would vary with different hull prices, the actual dollar variation would be small under normal market conditions.

One more factor should be considered. Because solvent meal is a relatively new product, universal market acceptance has not yet been attained and solvent meal sells at a discount in some locations, even though there is no detrimental chemical or nutritional difference apparent in hexane-extracted solvent meal compared to hydraulic or screw press. However, a number of solvent plants successfully market solvent meal today at the same price as other types of meal and it is reasonable to suppose that as more and more solvent plants go into operation, the discount must necessarily disappear. The effect of present-day meal market conditions upon the individual mill operator's decision to convert



to solvent extraction must, therefore, be decided by the individual.

Savings in Operating Costs

The following direct extraction costs have been calculated for a filtration-extraction unit not requiring prepressing, and include operations from reforming rolls to meal loading. Depreciation allowances are not included here, but are treated later in the article.

Predicted Operating Costs for Solvent Plant from Reforming Rolls to Meal Loading	
100-Ton Day Capacity, 20,000 Ton Annual Crush	
Direct Extraction Costs	Per Ton of Seed
Steam, electricity and water ¹	\$1.27
Labor, 336 manhours per wk. @ \$1.40/hr. average ²	\$67/day
3 laborers @ \$1.20/hr.	\$28/day

(1 shift only, 6 days/wk.)	\$95/day	0.91
Maintenance		0.50
Mill Expense (same as for hydraulic plant)		0.50
Solvent losses		0.20

Total operating expense \$3.38

¹Rates used—steam, 80¢/1000 lbs.; electricity, 1½¢/KWH; water, 8¢/1000 gal.

²Although labor rates used will vary in different areas, those shown are thought to be conservative. Two operators are figured per shift to handle seed preparation and extraction. Their labor rates need not be the same.

Comparable hydraulic mill direct operating costs analyzed in this study averaged between \$4.42 and \$4.62 per ton of seed crushed. Thus, filtration-extraction operating costs reflect a saving ranging from approximately \$1.00 to \$1.20 per ton. The differential between average operating costs of screw press plants similarly analyzed and the predicted solvent plant costs ranges from \$0.60 to \$0.80 in favor of solvent.

Based on the per ton operating savings shown, the annual saving in operating costs in a 100-ton per day solvent plant with a 20,000 ton annual crush

would amount to \$20,000 to \$24,000 over a hydraulic plant of similar capacity. The annual operating savings of a solvent plant over a screw press plant would be \$12,000 to \$16,000. This gain can vary considerably without seriously affecting the pay-off time, as will become evident from the figures to follow.

Total Gain From Conversion

Summarizing the foregoing cost and revenue figures, the following gross financial gains can be calculated for the filtration-extraction operation, compared to hydraulic and screw press plants, each with a daily capacity of 100 tons of seed and operating 200 days per year.

Gross Revenue Benefits		Filtration-Extraction Over Hydraulic		
		10c Oil	15c Oil	20c Oil
Operating cost		\$22,000	\$22,000	\$22,000
savings—av.		48,800	88,800	128,800
Increased oil yield		23,200	23,200	23,200
Hull usage in meal				
Total Gain		\$94,000	\$134,000	\$174,000

Gross Revenue Benefits		Filtration-Extraction Over Screw Press		
		10c Oil	15c Oil	20c Oil
Operating cost		\$14,000	\$14,000	\$14,000
savings—av.		24,400	44,400	64,400
Increased oil yield		11,600	11,600	11,600
Hull usage in meal				
Total Gain		\$50,000	\$70,000	\$90,000

Computing Investment Pay-Off Time

Naturally, only a portion of total or gross gains can be used to pay off the cost of conversion to solvent extraction. Interest on funds invested as well as taxes will siphon off a percentage of this additional income.

Charts A and B take these facts into account in showing pay-off time for a

range of possible investments which might be required to completely convert a 100-ton hydraulic or screw press plant to a filtration-extraction system. This investment range—from around \$200,000 to \$300,000—has been established through Lukenweld engineering and economic studies as a practical investment goal for such conversion, the cost of which would naturally vary from mill to mill based on local conditions such as water supply, and existing facilities such as buildings and power supply.

While these charts are self-explanatory, the following is a typical example of their use:

Suppose that the required investment to convert your 100-ton hydraulic mill to a filtration-extraction operation of the same capacity would be \$250,000, and that you could average 200 days operation per year. Assume also that oil prices over the next several years—and probably beyond—will average from 12½ to 15 cents per pound. On this basis, then, let us refer to Chart A covering hydraulic mill conversion factors. Following the \$250,000 investment line, we can locate the point directly above 12½ cents on the bottom axis. We can then project from this point, at a right angle from a line drawn perpendicularly to the bottom axis, to the side axis. This would indicate a pay-off period of 5.1 years as a maximum under your conditions. By making the same measurement on the basis of a 15 cent price on the bottom axis, we would arrive at a minimum expected pay-off period of 4.4 years. These lines of projection are shown on Chart A.

The same method can be used on (Continued on Page 38)

As Viewed from The "PRESS" Box

• Don't Feed Cottonseed

FEEDING COTTONSEED to livestock is a mistake, and ginner and crushers can render a service to farmers by pointing this out, says A. L. Ward, Educational Service Director, NCPA, in an article elsewhere in this issue. "Don't Feed Cottonseed" is the title of a timely circular on the subject which may be obtained for \$1.25 per hundred copies, plus shipping costs, from the Educational Service, 618 Wilson Bldg., Dallas 1, Texas.

• Government Wins Again

THE GOVERNMENT has won the second round in a lawsuit brought by a cotton warehouse firm to force the Secretary of Labor to revise its present definition of "area of production" as it is used in the Fair Labor Standards (Minimum Wage) Act. A Federal District Court held the present definition, which limits exemptions from the minimum wage law to processors and handlers of agricultural commodities located in towns of 2,500 or less population and within 50 airline miles of 96 percent of its sources of supply, arbitrary and capricious and called upon the Secretary to submit a new regulation more in line

with Congressional intent. A Federal Circuit Court of Appeals has reversed the District Court and held the Secretary was within his authority in establishing the population and distance standards in determining "area of production." A rehearing has been requested and if this is denied, an appeal will be taken to the Supreme Court in an effort to obtain a final legal interpretation of a problem which has plagued the cotton industry for years.

• Many Controls Removed

THANKS to the concerted effort of the industry and Cotton Belt legislators, price controls have been removed from all raw cotton products, with the exception of cottonseed, hulls and meal. Latest action came early this month when the Office of Price Administration suspended controls on cotton bagging and ties when they are used as an integral part of the ginning operation. Previously, OPS had removed controls from raw cotton, cotton textiles, ginning and compressing and cotton linters. Many Washington observers believe that had not the cotton industry exerted constant pressure on OPS to adopt a more liberal decontrol policy on items selling below ceiling levels, price control officials

would not have gone as far as they did in freeing a large segment of the economy.

• Modify Warehouse Rules

MUTUAL Security Administration has amended its rules to make it easier for warehouses to qualify for sampling and weighing cotton purchased under the MSA program. In the past, only warehouses approved to store CCC cotton could perform this function for MSA. When CCC recently increased bond requirement some warehouses were reluctant to go to this added expense inasmuch as they did not intend to handle CCC cotton. Therefore, MSA now will approve for weighing and sampling cotton any warehouse which is approved by CCC, licensed under the U.S. Warehouse Act or by a competent state agency.

• Buy Protein Now

BUY NOW the hay or bundles and protein feeds that will be needed, because they are unlikely to be lower before spring. This is the advice being given livestock producers in drouth areas by C. H. Bates, Texas Extension Service. He recommends that producers further reduce herds to cut total feed needs, and plant fall crops for grazing wherever practical. Bates says that drouth and price declines are causing financial hardships for many Texas farmers and ranchmen, with the investments they have made over the years seriously threatened. Pointing out that some areas suffer from lack of moisture almost every year, he urges stockmen to do long range planning that will help to reduce hardships when drouths occur.



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Big-Ended Bales and Press Repairs
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Statifiers are complete and partially assembled, gin crews have completed the installation in two hours. Priced reasonably they return dollars in profits for each penny invested.

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• Progress of the Crop •

THE CENSUS BUREAU reports 3,334,045 bales ginned prior to Sept. 18, compared with 3,640,946 ginned to the same date last year. With only 13,889,000 bales predicted for 1952, which is 1,255,000 under 1951 production, the ginning figures indicate rapid opening of the current crop. Fact is, the 1.9 million bales ginned in the first half of September was the largest volume for this period in nine years, the USDA Cotton Branch reports.

The past two weeks have seen the costly drouth broken in some ravaged sections of Texas, but the rains were not, of course, of much benefit to cotton. The Mississippi Delta is harvesting a good crop of excellent quality—better than expected, in fact—and that important cotton area joins in a happy chorus with the irrigated West where all indications point to very satisfactory yields.

ALABAMA had light to heavy rains during the past two weeks, but some west-central counties were still dry. Cotton harvest is nearing completion in the south and progressing rapidly elsewhere. Harvest is ahead of normal in nearly all areas. Weevils were said to be numerous in fields that made new growth.

Harvest is under way in practically every producing section of ARIZONA. Growing weather has been excellent and harvest is better than 15 percent completed in the Yuma area. Scattered showers have lowered grades in the south-central area and there were reports of some hail damage. Gins in the southwest were operating around the clock in spite of a shortage of pickers. There has been some spider mite damage in spots, but on the whole, insect damage has decreased.

ARKANSAS had some good and some bad harvesting weather, and there was an undetermined amount of damage to cotton by general rains and windstorms. However, the crop in most instances was turning out better than expected and staple is generally of fine quality. Reports say cotton is still blooming in some sections and insect infestations are light.

CALIFORNIA experienced some unfavorable cotton weather, but the whole picture in our No. 2 cotton state still looked excellent. At the same time, California has had some weather favorable to verticillium wilt. Harvest is steadily increasing in the San Joaquin Valley and the Imperial Valley.

Some sections of GEORGIA had more rain than was needed, but picking progressed satisfactorily. Yields are averaging about 35 percent under normal. Harvest in the south is nearing completion and about half finished in the north. Yields are short.

General rains fell in LOUISIANA and hampered harvest, but picking is more than half completed. Yields are good in the south and central parts of the state, fair to poor in the extreme north.

It is being predicted now that the

MISSISSIPPI Delta crop is even better than the Sept. 1 estimate indicated. Grades are above normal and over the state as a whole, harvest is more than half finished. In some counties, harvest is said to be more than 90 percent completed.

Harvest is well under way in MISSOURI and that state's prospects are still described as very good.

This reporter was in NEW MEXICO last week and everywhere we heard the crop described as the best in the state's history. There are a few dissenters, but even they agree the crop is an excellent one. Harvesting of upland cotton is fairly general in all areas, but the Pima harvest will not begin until later. Insect damage this season has been light, but verticillium wilt and bacterial blight have damaged some cotton. These dis-

Sept. 25 Stalk Plowup Deadline Held

Texas Commissioner of Agriculture John C. White said this week that no extensions of the Sept. 25 cotton stalk plowup in 14 South Texas counties will be granted, except in cases where rains have kept farmers out of fields in San Patricio and southern Refugio counties. White said inspectors will check closely in these two counties and farmers who fail to destroy stalks for any reason other than wet fields will be subject to heavy fines. Counties affected by the Sept. 25 deadline are: San Patricio, Nueces, Kennedy, Brooks, Jim Hogg, Zapata, Webb, Duval, Jim Wells, Kleberg, Aransas, northern portions of Hidalgo and Starr, and the southern part of Refugio.

eases are now recognized as a serious problem in New Mexico and District 6 of Texas.

NORTH CAROLINA had rainfall averaging about one-half inch in the last two weeks. Cotton harvest made fairly good progress, with as much as 50 percent picked in some southwestern localities. On an average, about 30 percent has been picked in that section of the state, 20-25 percent in east-central and north-eastern counties and about 15 percent in the Piedmont. Reports on condition were mostly fair to good, running on the fair side in the Piedmont and more on the good side in Coastal areas.

Cotton-wise, OKLAHOMA seems in a worse condition than any other state. There were general light rains in the past two weeks, but the drouth condition is little changed. Cotton is opening prematurely, shedding has been excessive, and current estimates are for a crop of 209,863 bales, just slightly over 45 percent of 1951 production.

SOUTH CAROLINA had light to heavy showers and reports say about 75 percent of the crop is harvested in the south and 25 percent in the northwest counties. Ginning is active in all sections. Yields are described as only fair as a rule and poor in many localities.

In TENNESSEE, harvest was ahead

of last year and cotton is still opening rapidly.

Heavy rains, some of flood proportions, have broken the long drouth in some sections of TEXAS and in a few instances cotton was helped by them. Harvest was delayed in the sections that had rain but picking is again in full swing. In the Lubbock area irrigated cotton is described as good to very good, but dryland cotton is poor, with deterioration still taking place. In the central and northern parts of the state the crop is said to be somewhat better than was thought two weeks ago.

The U.S. Soil Conservation Service office at Fort Worth termed the 1952 Texas drouth the worst in the state's history. For a detailed report on the drouth, see story on Page 24 of this issue.

Exchange Rejects By-Law Proposal, Alters Hours

New York Cotton Exchange members voted Sept. 22 to reject the proposed by-law amendment which would have permitted delivery of high density compressed cotton on the Exchange. Members also voted to change, effective Sept. 29, the hours of trading, as a result of which the Exchange will open for trading at 10:30 a.m. and close at 3:30 p.m.

New Product

JOHNSON RIGHT ANGLE GEAR DRIVE AIDS PRODUCTION

Of interest in the vegetable oil industry is the announcement by the Johnson Gear and Manufacturing Co., Berkeley, Calif., of the new Johnson Right Angle Gear Drive which offers a wide application as a "connecting right-angle unit" of power transmission for various types of processing equipment. The drive is a vitally important unit between turbine, centrifugal and rotary pumps driven by power units, steam turbines and electric motors, either for product processing or fire protection.

The Johnson Drive makes possible more compact installations, permits greater production capacities with economy and efficiency, and is adaptable with either horizontal or vertical prime movers. The manufacturer says that the JG Drive can be relied on for round-the-clock performance as it meets the exacting requirements of maximum service with the utmost economy and dependability, either for continuous 24 hour service or for standby and emergency service.

The Johnson Right Angle Gear Drive meets the difficult conditions of exposed operations as the unit is completely dust and weather proof. Installations are varied for gasoline, natural gas, steam, diesel or electric motive power from 15 HP to 450 HP and require only a minimum of maintenance. These factors together with a wide selection of types, sizes and ratios, plus the drive's adaptability in dual, multiple or combination operation, offer a comprehensive range for effective production uses in the vegetable oil industry. Full details with specific application, literature and engineering data will be supplied on request by Johnson Gear & Manufacturing Co., 8th & Parker Streets, Berkeley, 10, Calif.

• The 1939 cotton consumption in the U.S. averaged 20.56 pounds per capita. Today, consumption averages 26.84 pounds per person per year.

Crushers, Ginners Can Help

Shows Why It Pays to Sell Seed, Feed Meal

■ DIRECTOR of NCPA Educational Service gives research results and economic reasons why feeding cottonseed is not a sound practice for livestock producers.

COTTON ginners and cottonseed crushers can do a favor for cotton farmers and livestock feeders by giving them information which proves it pays to sell cottonseed and feed cottonseed meal and hull mixtures.

Farmers and feeders expect the straight facts from you. Here are the figures and facts which will help you effectively to prevent the cotton farmer from making the mistake of carrying his seed back home from the gin.

"Whenever a ton of cottonseed can be exchanged for a half ton of cottonseed meal, it is desirable to use cottonseed meal" advised noted research and extension workers at one state Experiment Station. At one station, 100 pounds of cottonseed meal were equal to 206 pounds of cottonseed. The noted feeding authority, Professor F. B. Morrison, summed up many feeding trials with this statement: "In trials with dairy cows, it has required 171 to 206 pounds of cottonseed to equal 100 pounds of high-grade cottonseed meal." Many experiments have shown that large amounts of cottonseed may cause digestive upsets and scouring. One experiment with sheep indicated that, if fed too long, seed may cause uremic poisoning.

Cottonseed meal is a high-quality, efficient protein concentrate. Cottonseed hulls are clean, easy to feed, economical roughage. Mixtures of meal and hulls are practical and produce good results. These cottonseed feed products increase livestock production because they add efficiency to the ration and may be used with complete safety.

But, cottonseed contains less than half the protein value of cottonseed meal. Seed is a much more costly source of carbohydrates than hulls. Cottonseed usually contains dirt, twigs, rocks and other trash which reduce feeding value. The most serious objection to feeding seed is that it contains excess oil which may cause animals to scour and throw them "off feed" unless it is fed with more care than average feeders are able to give. Seed can be fed in limited amounts but it is impractical and uneconomical.

Feeding seed is a wasteful and expensive practice because it may harm livestock; seed is not an efficient protein supplement; valuable industrial and human food products are wasted when seed is fed; and the nutrients in cottonseed are not as digestible as those in cottonseed feed products.

Cottonseed is not all feed. In addition to such waste materials as dirt and trash, it contains lint fibers which are valueless as feed and a higher percentage of oil than the animal can safely consume in liberal amounts.

This excess oil can be made into valuable margarine, shortening and salad oil when it is removed at the cotton oil mill.

By A. L. WARD

Director, Educational Service, NCPA

It would sell for more as a human food than livestock feeders could afford to pay even if livestock could make good use of the oil.

Livestock do not make a good use of the 150 to 200 pounds of linters which are found in each ton of seed. These linters have valuable industrial uses if removed at the mill.

Feeders who mistakenly feed seed to replace cottonseed meal as a protein supplement are penalizing their livestock and their own profits. Seed is not a satisfactory substitute for protein concentrates such as cottonseed meal and production losses are costly when efficient supplements are not fed. Losses are even more costly when animals go "off feed" and have digestive upsets when fed an unsatisfactory feed like cottonseed.

Feeders know, from experience and from experimental results, that when they feed cottonseed meal, they are feeding a superior supplement. Cottonseed meal improves health, gains, milk production, regular breeding and increases the digestibility of other feeds in the ration. But, feeding trials have proved that cottonseed is inferior as a substitute for protein or for corn, sorghum grains and other carbohydrates.

Usually, when fed in amounts needed to balance the ration for protein, cottonseed meal will save 250 to 300 pounds of grain in fattening rations.

Even when cottonseed is fed in limited amounts, its nutrients (protein, fat and nitrogen-free extract) are not as digestible as the same nutrients in cottonseed meal. According to Morrison's published analyses in "Feeds and Feeding," the protein in cottonseed meal is 7 to 10 percent more digestible than in cottonseed. The nitrogen-free extract in cottonseed meal is 25 percent more digestible and the fat in cottonseed meal is 5 percent more digestible than in cottonseed.

Cottonseed hulls are a safer, more economical source of carbohydrates than cottonseed. Morrison's "Feeds and Feeding" says, "The nitrogen-free extract includes the more soluble, and therefore the more valuable carbohydrates, such as starches, and sugars, etc." This textbook shows that 100 pounds of cottonseed contain 26.3 pounds of nitrogen-free extract, compared to 37.2 pounds of nitrogen-free extract in 100 pounds of cottonseed hulls. Therefore, one ton of cottonseed hulls has 41 percent more pounds of nitrogen-free extract than one ton of cottonseed.

Feeders will find that they do a better job by feeding meal and hull mixtures instead of seed. The regular 20-80 meal

and hull mixture is an old standby in many communities where some farmers may be considering feeding seed. Changing from such a mixture to seed would be a costly mistake.

Some mills make a 50-50 meal and hull mixture to replace seed feeding. This mixture contains the same amount of protein that seed has; it may be fed with complete safety; and it does not contain the trash, dirt and other foreign materials often found in seed.

Some cotton farmers have become accustomed to trading a ton of cottonseed for a ton of meal and do not understand why market conditions do not always allow such an even trade. Ginners and oil mill operators can create a better understanding on the part of such farmers by explaining that four products (cottonseed oil, meal, hulls and linters) are involved in determining the price of cottonseed. On the other hand, the price of cottonseed meal is determined by the supply of and demand for cottonseed meal and related protein concentrates and carbohydrate concentrates. The size of the livestock population and the price livestock are bringing also have some effect on the demand for and price of cottonseed meal. Feeders have become educated to the value of cottonseed meal in the ration and they are feeding larger amounts of cottonseed meal and other protein concentrates than formerly. During the late 1920's each animal unit received just about 30 pounds of protein meal each year. Last year, each animal unit was fed over 100 pounds of protein meal.

An explanation of market conditions applying to cottonseed oil and linters may help farmers to understand why cottonseed sells for less some years. Average figures indicate that each ton of cottonseed produces 312 pounds of cottonseed oil. Therefore, a change of one cent per pound in the price of oil changes the value of a ton of cottonseed by \$3.12.

The Educational Service has available a supply of circulars entitled, "Don't Feed Cottonseed." This circular has up-to-date facts and figures which will help cotton ginners and crushers explain to farmers why it pays to feed cottonseed products instead of cottonseed.

• Fire Damages Mill in Frederick, Oklahoma

FIRE DAMAGE to the Frederick Cotton Oil Mill, Frederick, Okla., recently amounted to approximately \$50,000, according to company officials, who have announced that they expect to repair the mill and get it back in operation as soon as possible. Rex Etter is manager of the mill.

Damage was confined to the meal room, fire walls on both sides of the meal room and prompt action by the Frederick Fire Department preventing the fire from spreading to other portions of the mill.

Cotton Men Aid Memphis Cleanliness Campaign

Memphis cotton industry and linen supply representatives joined Sept. 20 in a ceremony launching a citywide "Go Wash Your Face" campaign. Goal of the campaign, part of a national program sponsored by the National Cotton Council and Linen Supply Association, is to encourage the use of cotton towels and other products.

From our Washington Bureau



By **FRED BAILEY**

Washington Representative

The COTTON GIN and OIL MILL PRESS

• **Economic Shoals Ahead?**—There is a note of apprehension creeping into official Washington thinking that has not yet shown up in official statements. The worry is over the point at which huge defense expenditures cease to be an economic booster and become an economic burden.

When that point is reached, government economists are saying privately, the decision must be made whether to deliberately create soft money inflation or risk a recession that could result from forced national austerity. Few think that "controlled inflation" can be continued indefinitely.

The timing of the crisis is indefinite, but more and more the top economic brass are inclined to forecast it for sometime in the last half of 1953 or the first half of 1954. At that time the tooling-up process for war will have reached or passed the peak. Defense production then can be reduced, although perhaps gradually.

What will the remainder of the economy do? Will it increase to take up the slack and maintain the high level of national income? Economists to whom we have propounded those questions are inclined to be pessimistic. They figure that, at best, we can expect a period of readjustment to a lower level of industrial activity.

Private risk capital, officials point out, is readily available during a period of expanding economy. But, when the economy is "stabilized" or in danger of declining, private money tends to disappear. Government spending must replace it, or the economy begins to shrink. The result, of course, is higher taxes and less and less incentive for private investment.

That is the dilemma that government administrative officials have dumped into the lap of the President's Council of Economic Advisers. The next administration, whether Democratic or Republican, will need the answers early next year if it is to steer clear of economic shoals in the next few years.

• **Farmers in Tightening Squeeze**—The problem of rising costs and future price uncertainty is one that plagues agriculture as well as industry. Economists with their finger on the national pulse think they can detect signs of trouble ahead.

Wage rates are continuing upward, while profits go on shrinking. Officials are not yet alarmed by that trend. They string along with the CIO and AFL argument that workers are entitled to a larger share of the gross income and that investors have been getting more than their share.

Farmers are beginning to feel the effect of rising industrial prices, according to surveys made by the USDA Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Farm production costs are up 4 percent over a year ago, but prices of farm products are down an average of 3 percent.

The USDA forecasters say they see no end in sight for rising production costs. They are predicting a 1953 increase of 4 to 5 percent, based largely on higher costs for machinery, fertilizer, building materials, taxes, clothing and hired farm labor. What makes matters worse is the probable continued decline in prices received by farmers.

Gross farm income this year will be about the same as in 1951, with the increase in total production just about offsetting the 3 percent decline in prices. Averages, however, can be misleading. Some types of producers, especially livestock, have sustained price losses of 10 percent or more.

Most farmers are not yet ready for the crying towel, but USDA surveys show that more and more of them are finding it impossible to meet year-to-year expenses for machinery and other production facilities out of current income. Total farm debt has been increasing at the rate of more than 2 billion dollars a year. Short-term debt, for operating expenses, has been going up twice as fast as real estate debt.

Farm credit officials now predict that 1953 will set an all-time record for farm borrowing. There seems to be a little noticed trend in many sections for farmers to increase their farm mortgage debt in order to obtain long-term credit for repayment of short-term loans.

• **Agriculture Balance Sheet**—The Agriculture Department has just officially released its report on the Balance Sheet for Agriculture—1952. On the surface it looks pretty good, but the economists who prepared it are quick to point out several signs of weakness.

The value of agricultural assets rose by 9 percent in 1951. However, all but a fraction of that was due to an inflationary mark-up in prices of physical assets, such as machinery, buildings and other equipment—all manufactured products. Total assets reached a record high at the end of last year.

While assets are up 9 percent, farm debt rose by 10 percent to reflect one of the sharpest increases in more than 25 years. On the more favorable side, however, is the fact that farm debt is far below 1932 both as a total and as a percentage of total assets.

Real estate debt increased by 8 percent, although farm land values increased by only about half that amount. The conclusion is that farmers as an average are making smaller down payments on land than they did in 1950. It is non-real estate debt, largely short-term production credit, that is causing the most concern. That jumped by 21 percent last year and now is nearly double the 1940-52 average.

Government figures don't tell the whole story of what has happened in the past 12 years. On the face of official statistics

it would appear that farmers are four times as well off as they were in 1940. Farm assets at the start of this year were valued at \$214 billion, compared with \$53 billion in 1940.

A considerable part, but not most, of that is due to increased numbers of livestock, more farm machinery, better buildings, etc. Most of it, however, is accounted for by inflation. There is no more land now than in 1940, but real estate values are up from \$33 billion to \$94 billion in 12 years. Real estate debt has changed very little.

• **The Presidential Campaign**—Those who follow the political fortunes, and misfortunes, of the Presidential candidates are becoming a bit dizzy. Election dopesters in the Capital rate the campaign as anybody's race so far.

At the end of July, just after the conventions, Eisenhower was rated by most observers here as having the edge. But the Eisenhower campaign seemed slow to get started. A bunch of political amateurs seemed to be in charge, but far short of agreement on what to do.

By mid-August the Stevenson tide began to rise, in the opinion of Washing-



Boll General Sales Manager For Cummins Engine Co.

C. R. BOLL, JR. (above), has been appointed to the position of general sales manager, Cummins Engine Co., Inc., Columbus, Ind., R. E. Huthsteiner, president of the company, has announced. He will be responsible for engine, parts and contract sales, the company regional organization, advertising and sales development. Until his promotion, Boll was manager, engine sales, a position he had held since December, 1948. His career at Cummins started in 1941 as a sales engineer following his graduation from Purdue University. During World War II, Boll served as an officer in the Signal Corps, receiving special training in electronics at the University of Chicago, Harvard, and M. I. T. In 1945 and 1946, Boll was a staff officer in General MacArthur's headquarters, both in Manila and Tokyo, working on radio and radar counter measures and civil communications problems. Upon his return from service, he rejoined the company, and in May, 1947 was promoted to assistant manager, Great Lakes Region, with headquarters in Cleveland, Ohio.

ton political observers. Those who like to back their opinion with a buck or so were placing their dough on Stevenson and some were offering slight odds.

Then, in early September, the Eisenhower campaign began to roll. Ike hit the campaign trail and the spirits and confidence of his camp began to rise. We visited with Eisenhower and his headquarters staff in Denver in August and again in New York a month later. The up-surge in confidence between the two dates was remarkable.

In Washington the Stevenson backers began to ask odds rather than give them. Then came the "Nixon incident" and Republican backers had a sickening, sinking feeling. The feeling was that the \$18,235 in "expense money" admitted by the vice-presidential candidate could pull the rug out from under the Eisenhower campaign promise to clean up "the mess in Washington."

This week the odds based on the opinions of seasoned political writers again swung toward the Democratic candidate. However, even the Democrats conceded that it still was too early to be sure just what the reaction of voters would be. For sure, it put the Republican candidates on the defensive.

• **Natural Fibers - Synthetics Battle** — The battle between cotton and wool vs. synthetic fibers seems to be increasing in intensity. The steady inroad of synthetics into the market for natural fibers appears to be reaching a critical stage.

Wool people are beginning to take the initiative toward a show-down fight. The American Wool Council has charged manufacturers of Dacron and other "miracle fibers" with "unfair and misleading" advertising claims. It petitioned the Federal Trade Commission to stop the manufacturers from making false claims.

The petition brought into the open the fact that the FTC has been investigating these claims for more than a year. Officials say that if the still incomplete investigation shows the synthetic claims to be exaggerated they will crack down on the manufacturers.

• Arkansas-Missouri Ginners Elect

DIRECTORS of the Arkansas-Missouri Cotton Ginners Association elected for 1952-53 have been announced by W. Kemper Bruton, Blytheville, Ark., executive secretary.

Directors elected from Arkansas are: John Black, Corning; M. J. Moseley, Alicia; R. D. Hughes, Blytheville; Fred Carter, Lake City; E. M. Regenold, Blytheville; Fred Fleeman, Blytheville; Rufus Branch, Joiner; Claude Gregory, Jonesboro; Ralph McDonald, Weldon; Dale McGregor, Cotton Plant; C. A. Dawson, Marked Tree; R. H. Taylor, Trumann; J. M. Hunter, Cherry Valley; Dana Sulcer, Marion; B. G. Dickey, Jr., Earle; W. A. Henderson, Jr., Marvell; Dan Felton, Sr., Marianna; Eldridge Butler, Forrest City; Ralph Abramson, Holly Grove; J. J. Fletcher, England; Henry Enderlin, Conway; Frank Fletcher, Tamo; E. E. Franks, Waldo; Charles Willey, Altheimer; Cecil Cox, Fulton; Wiley A. McGehee, McGehee; C. E. Larrison, Wilmot.

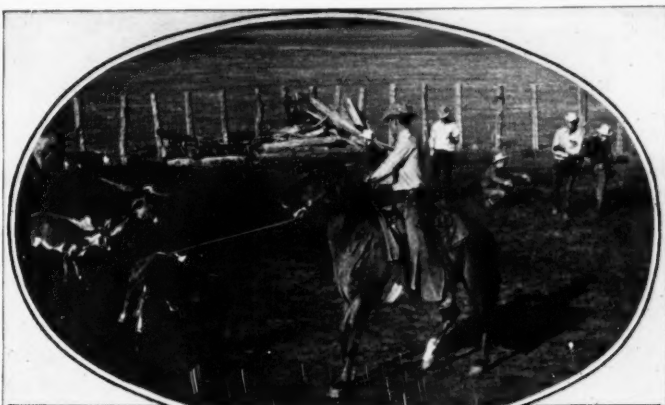
Directors elected from Missouri are: L. G. Black, Jr., Charleston; Bill Sikes, Vanduser; Gene Rone, Portageville; L. Berry, Holland; R. K. Swindle, Senath; Earl Vandiver, Kennett; Verne W. Johnson, Bragg City.

Alternates elected from Arkansas are: Clem Cox, Pocahontas; Jack Hurst, Maraduke; Leroy Carter, Leachville; Tal Tongate, Osceola; C. C. Langston, Jr., Blytheville; Charles Rose, Roseland; Maurice Kiech, Nettleton; W. R. Beaton, Caraway; Walter Reeves, Batesville; Edwin Shaver, Tuckerman; O. I. Bollinger, West Memphis; Alex Stirewalt, Gilmore; J. C. Stucky, Lepanto; S. M. Dearing, Harrisburg; W. Ralph Cook, Wynne; J. R. Bush, Mellwood; Lon Mann, Marianna; E. B. Belshe, Round Pond; E. M. Griffith, Clarendon; Thomas Murchison, Coy; C. C. Pettin-gill, Plumerville; D. L. Abernathy, Pine Bluff; Donald Pipkin, Sherrill; L. D. Hutt, Fouke; Sam Thomas, Magnolia; Jack Dante, Dumas; E. F. Paulus, Jr., Warren.

Alternates elected from Missouri are: Bob Foster, Morley; Tom Maschmeyer, Lilbourn; John Bailey, Portageville; H. L. Crider, Clarkton; Don Thomason, White Oak; Bill Joplin, Hayti; Charles Drewe, Wardell.

Georgia to Select Maid Of Cotton Oct. 22

Georgia's entry in the 1953 Maid of Cotton Contest will be named Oct. 22 in a program in the Empire Room, Biltmore Hotel, Atlanta, the state Maid of Cotton Committee has announced. All contestants will be entertained and presented with gifts and favors. J. E. Moses, Atlanta, secretary, Georgia Cottonseed Crushers Association, is chairman of the contest committee.



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Oil obtained is the top grade for the type and condition of seed processed.

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Solvent recovery of better than 99% is assured.

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Process and equipment simplifications minimize maintenance and repairs.

MINIMUM SPACE AND EQUIPMENT

Investment is reduced through design of process for minimum space requirements and for maximum use of presently installed preparation and finishing equipment.

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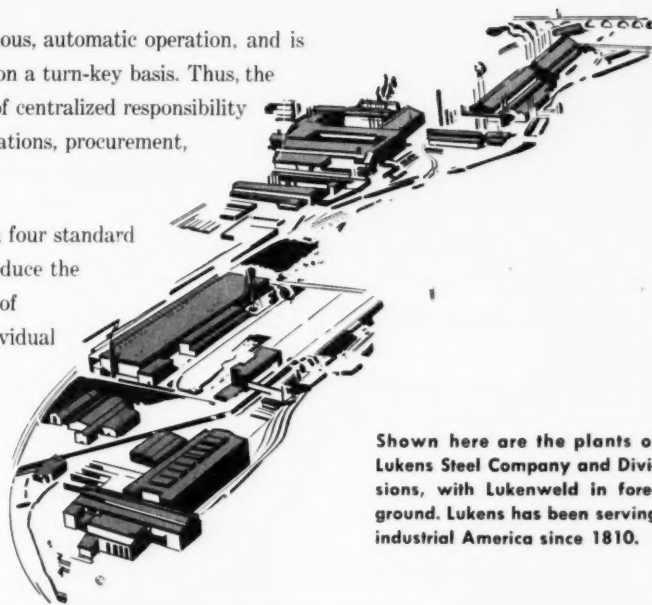
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Shown here are the plants of Lukens Steel Company and Divisions, with Lukenweld in foreground. Lukens has been serving industrial America since 1810.

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THE COTTON GIN AND OIL MILL PRESS • September 27, 1952

23

Drouth in Texas Is Worst on Record

■ SCS SURVEY of four states in the Southwest lists extent of crop and soil cover damage. Some counties have shipped more than 75 percent of livestock.

The present drouth in Texas exceeds all previous ones in severity, from the standpoint of area involved, duration, effect on land cover, persistent high temperatures and scantiness of effective rainfall. This is the conclusion of the Soil Conservation Service regional office in Fort Worth, as a result of a four state study of drouth conditions announced Sept. 19.

Arkansas, Oklahoma and Louisiana, also included in the survey, are generally in less critical condition although hit hard in some areas by months of dry weather during the growing season, SCS reports. In dry areas of these states crop yields, especially corn, have been greatly reduced but most range and pasture lands are in condition to make a fairly quick recovery.

The survey showed that conditions in the Lubbock area have improved materially since April and considerable relief has come to the Marfa-Fort Davis country in southwestern Texas. The recent heavy rains in the Colorado River watershed may be the forerunner of a break

in the drouth in that area. Still, it may be only a duplication of heavy storms at Alice in 1951 and near Dublin in 1952, both of which interrupted the going drouth only briefly.

East Texas has suffered from the hot, dry summer but that area still has fair to good cover although it is generally dry. However, 81 counties in western and southern Texas and parts of 68 others are still suffering extreme drouth with respect to both cover and moisture. Twenty-two counties and parts of 40 others west of the Blacklands have fair cover but are extremely dry.

In eight widely separated locations the estimated duration of the present drouth is as follows: Lubbock 29 months (to April 1); Haskell, Fort Worth and San Angelo 23½ months; Big Spring 24½ months; Fort Stockton 22½; Del Rio 32½ and Falfurrias 34½.

Reports to Regional Director Louis P. Merrill of SCS showed that in many of the drouth-ridden western, southwestern and southern portions of the state, crops have been a complete failure. In ranching areas range cover except where good management practices have given protection, has largely disappeared. Stockmen have sold or moved out large percentages of the normal livestock populations of their counties.

In Mitchell, Howard and Reagan counties the shipment of livestock to market or to pasture elsewhere is estimated at 80 to 90 percent. In 20 other counties the outward movement has been from 60 to 80 percent, in 32 counties it has been 40 to 60 percent and in 48 counties 20 to 40 percent.

Stock water conditions generally are not yet critical although ponds in some areas have dried up and water wells are

failing. In some sections stockmen have been hauling water for their animals for months.

Plant cover and crop residue, important in the practice of conservation farming and ranching, no longer exist in some drouth areas. In many sections work on most conservation practices is at a standstill, although in other areas farmers are taking a greater interest in water-conserving practices.

South Texas sections have been hard hit by periods of drouth which have held crops and range in far below average condition. Zapata county is one of the driest. Drouth conditions began there in 1951. In parts of the county no rain has fallen in 1952 and owners have sold or shipped away 75 percent of the livestock.

Extent of damage from the drouth in Texas range areas cannot be measured immediately, Merrill pointed out. Forage losses can be determined only after enough rainfall has occurred to bring surviving plants back into growing condition. Recent rains in a few drouth areas show that ranges on which conservation management has been practiced have come through the dry weather in best condition.

In comparing the current drouth with those of 1916-18 and 1933-36, Merrill said the present drouth has prevailed for an average of nearly 27 months at key locations in the area. The drouth of 1916-18, using the same yardstick, ran 24 months and the 1933-36 spell lasted 24.4 months.

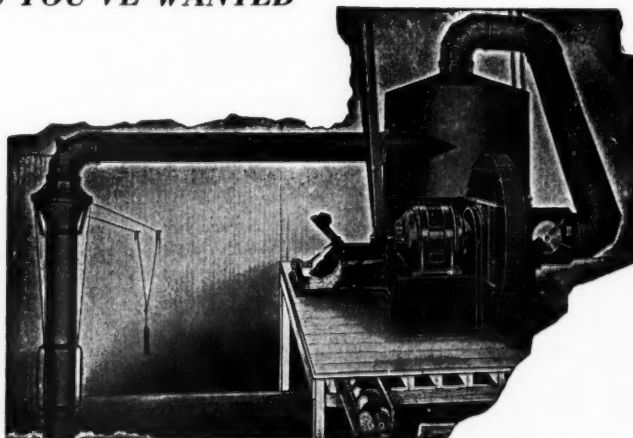
The 1933-36 drouth did not cover as large an area of Texas for as long a period as did the 1916-18 drouth and the present one. It was most severe in the High Plains, the Edwards Plateau and the Trans-Pecos areas. For the U.S. though, it was the worst in history. In

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the Great Plains states, including Texas and Oklahoma, 1203 counties were affected. Over 8,000,000 cattle were bought by the U.S. Government at an average of \$13.47 a head.

Information is too sketchy for comparing the three more recent drouths with the one of 1885-87 but according to an account by Dr. W. C. Holden, curator of the Texas Technological College Museum at Lubbock, that drouth ran 23 months. Dependence of the people on streams for water, on limited feed reserves, and on the undeveloped transportation and communication facilities multiplied the consequences of that early disaster.

Drouth conditions in Oklahoma, Arkansas and Louisiana are described in the survey as follows:

OKLAHOMA—In Oklahoma the drouth did not begin until June but stored moisture evaporated quickly in the following hot, dry months. Early Oklahoma crops, including wheat, were above average, but summer crops and range and pasture forage have fallen far short of normal. Wind and water erosion is inevitable unless favorable rains come by Nov. 1.

Normal livestock populations in many counties in Oklahoma have been reduced as much as 40 percent through sale or shipment to other sections. In Dewey County it is estimated that the shipment of stock out of the county has totaled 50 percent. Haskell and Grant counties are among those in better condition. Livestock numbers in these counties have increased. Record plantings of winter crops such as vetch and small grains are due where fall moisture is sufficient.

ARKANSAS—Drouth conditions have existed in Arkansas since early summer in most areas, but a critical shortage of rainfall in growing months with extremely high temperatures have combined to exact a heavy toll in crop and pasture production.

In small areas—particularly in northwestern, northeastern and central sections—good rains have ended the dry conditions.

Pastures have taken a severe beating in all counties in which summer moisture has failed, and estimates of livestock shipments to market or other pasture have ranged up to 30 percent in Baxter county. White and ladino clover and annual lespedeza pastures have suffered severe damage, but Bermuda and dallisgrass pastures have withstood the dry weather fairly well. Sericea lespedeza and Kudzu also have shown good drouth resistance. Soil conservation district co-operators are preparing for record plantings of crimson clover, vetch, ryegrass and small grains.

LOUISIANA—The southern portion of Louisiana has escaped the drouth but the northern half has suffered from the dry, hot summer. Most crops in the northern section have been below normal although cotton yields as a whole will not be much below average. Pasture lands in the north section have been hard hit, but the condition of southern Louisiana pastures and crops has been good to excellent.

Build Fertilizer Plant

Government approval of a \$20,000,000 fertilizer plant at Pascagoula, Miss., was announced Sept. 19. Construction of the plant, which will produce nitro phosphate and ammonia nitrate, will be started soon by the Gulf Improvement Co.

• Dec. 10-11 Dates for Insect Conference

PLANS for the sixth annual Cotton Insect Control Conference which be held Dec. 10-11 at the Hotel Peabody in Memphis have been announced by the National Cotton Council.

Insecticide manufacturers and mixers, makers of application equipment, state and federal entomologists, and cotton industry leaders are expected to attend the meeting which will be sponsored by the Council. Attendance at last year's conference in Memphis exceeded 800 persons.

Conference delegates will review current control programs, discuss problems, and point up opportunities for improv-

ing cotton insect control. They also will size up the outlook for insecticides and application equipment in the year ahead.

One phase of the program will focus attention on the pink bollworm, which inflicted costly damage to cotton in the Lower Rio Grande Valley area this year. Its continuing march into other areas poses a serious threat to the entire Cotton Belt, the Council points out.

Tour West Memphis Mill

West Memphis Cotton Oil Mill, West Memphis, Ark., was visited Sept. 19 by passengers on the excursion steamer Delta Queen who made a four hour tour as guests of the local chamber of commerce. The group also visited a gin, compress and cotton and rice farms.



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Textile Industry Improves Plants

■ **CAPITAL investment is more than \$395,000,000 as mills emerge from lengthy period of restricted sales and profits.**

In spite of restricted sales and declining profits during recent months, textile firms in five southeastern states during the first half of 1952 were authorized to start new building projects or expansions or to continue projects started last year which will represent a capital investment of more than \$395,000,000.

Total expenditures, mill officials told the Textile Information Service, would have been considerably larger had it not been for government restrictions on building.

The Information Service cites this investment, in Alabama, Georgia, South Carolina, Tennessee and Florida, as evidence that the textile industry is emerging from a 15-month depression with a minimum of economic scars.

State textile association officials in the South reported that reinvestment of a large percentage of mills' earnings of recent years in plant rehabilitation and modernization helped hold down mounting costs and thus helped maintain wage rates and stabilize jobs for their thousands of employees. When curtailment became absolutely necessary, layoffs were held to an absolute minimum during the depression period by shortening the work week to spread employment.

The result is that despite the worldwide depression in the textile industry, over-all employment in the South has been maintained at relatively high levels, compared to those of previous depressed periods. Market experience of recent weeks indicates that excess inventories have now been largely liquidated, and this is now being reflected in extended operations, a lengthening of the work week and the gradual rehiring of production workers.

Profits, after taxes, in 1951 were off 27 percent from the previous year but the industry, by holding down its costs and passing savings along to consumers, expects to continue the increase in per capita consumption of textile products. Cotton consumption from 1939 to the present has jumped from 20.56 pounds per capita to 26.84 pounds; synthetic fiber consumption from 3.6 pounds to 8.3 pounds per person.

USDA Advisory Committee Meets Sept. 25-26

Members of the USDA cotton and cottonseed advisory committee met Sept. 25-26 at College Station, Texas, to discuss research projects and make recommendations concerning research. Burris C. Jackson, Hillsboro, chairman, Statewide Cotton Committee of Texas, and a member of the advisory group, invited the committee to Texas; and the Texas Cotton Association and Dallas Cotton Exchange joined in entertaining the visitors.

• National Cotton Week To Be May 11-16

NATIONAL COTTON WEEK for 1953 will be held May 11-16, the National Cotton Council has announced. A comprehensive sales promotion, advertising and publicity campaign will stress the theme, "It's Cotton Time."

Paul M. Jones, Council sales promotion manager, said Cotton Week posters and other display material will carry the slogan, "It's Cotton Time! Pick Cotton—Look Smart, Be Cool, Feel Fresh."

Cotton Week, to be held for the 23rd consecutive year, is an annual merchandising event in which thousands of stores participate during a peak season for retail sales of cotton goods. It is also a traditional time of salute to America's foremost farm crop and leading fiber, which accounts for 70 percent of all textiles sold in this country.

Honor Textile Firms for Matchbook Advertising

Avondale Mills Division of Southeastern Cottons, Inc., Sylacauga, Ala., has been awarded first prize for the most distinguished use of matchbook advertising by a textile firm last year, the Match Industry Information Bureau has announced.

Honorable mention certificates in the textile classification went to the following companies: Ankokas Dyeing and Processing Co., Mt. Holly, N. J.; Carolina Insulating Yarn Co., Winston-Salem, N. C.; Priscilla Worsted Mills, Thornton, R. L.; Riverside Mills, Augusta, Ga.; and Chiquola Manufacturing Co., Honea Path, S. C.

Captain George R. Boyd, USDA Leader, Dies

George R. Boyd, retired agricultural engineer of the USDA, died at his home in Silver Springs, Md., Sept. 16. Captain Boyd had many friends throughout the cotton industry and will long be remembered for his contributions to progress in cotton ginning and other agricultural processing.

A native of Red Oak, Iowa, and a graduate in civil engineering from Iowa State College, Captain Boyd entered the Department in 1908 as an agent in irrigation investigations for the Office of Experiment Stations. He was head of the Division of Mechanical Processing of Farm Products in the Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering when he retired June 30, 1952. The Cotton Ginning Laboratory at Stoneville, Miss., is one of the research units of the division.

During his 44 years of government service he received many responsible assignments. He was assistant chief of the former Bureau of Agricultural Engineering and was in charge of agricultural engineering research after the Bureau was abolished. He was in charge of processing and distribution of surplus explosives for agricultural use following World War I. He was the Department liaison officer with the Works Progress Administration. For many years he was responsible for the design and construction of all USDA research buildings, including such large projects as the four Regional Research Laboratories, the

Pima Cotton Picking Contest on Oct. 11

The El Paso Junior Chamber of Commerce will sponsor a National Pima Cotton Picking Contest to be held Oct. 11 on the Holt Farm at Canutillo, Texas. The contest will run from 9 a. m. till 1 p. m. and a \$1,000 prize is in store for the winner. Second place winner will get \$500 and \$200 goes to the picker coming in third. Entrants must pay \$5 to get into the act, but everybody will get paid for the cotton he picks.

Plant Industry Station, and the Agricultural Research Center.

Boyd was a captain in the Engineering Reserve Corps with active service in France during World War I. He was a member of the American Society of Military Engineers, the American Society of Agricultural Engineers, and the American Society of Civil Engineers.

He leaves three sons: George R. Boyd, Jr., Ashland, Va.; Foster B. Boyd, Baltimore, Md.; and Lieut. Ellsworth Boyd, USAF, stationed at Patrick Air Force Base, Fla.; and a sister, Dr. Laura A. Boyd of Holland, Mich.

• Oct. 7 Is Ginners' Day At Texas State Fair

TUESDAY, Oct. 7, has been designated Ginners' Day at the big State Fair of Texas, to be held in Dallas Oct. 4-19. Among the special events planned for Ginners' Day will be the crowning of the 1952 Texas Queen of Cotton. Receiving the crown will be brown-haired, brown-eyed Tina Martinez, 17-year-old North Dallas High School senior. Texas cotton industry leaders will pay homage to Tina during the ceremony. Her crown of silver, trimmed with open cotton bolls, will be presented by John Gordin of Dallas, vice-president of Gullett Gin Company.

J. G. Boswell, Crusher, Dies in California

J. G. Boswell, president, J. G. Boswell Co., died at San Marino, Calif. Sept. 11. A native of Georgia, he served in the Army from 1903 to 1920, after which he operated extensive cotton farming, ginning, cottonseed crushing and other interests in California and Arizona.

• Farmers' August Cash Income Below 1951

AUGUST cash receipts by U.S. farmers were about 5 percent more than in July but 3 percent below August 1951, USDA estimates. Receipts from livestock and their products were 9 percent lower than in the same month last year, while cash received from crops increased 3 percent over a year ago.

Cash farm income for the first eight months of 1952 was 3 percent more than in the corresponding 1951 period, due to an 18 percent gain in crop receipts which more than offset the 4 percent decline in revenue from livestock and their products.

• California Protests Farm Wage Program

A PROTEST against the use of a proposed new method of establishing prevailing wage rates for farm workers has been voted by California's state board of agriculture, members of the board calling the proposal a typical example of federal bureaucracy. Estimating the cost at \$300,000 yearly for wage samplings, board members said that the money could be better spent for wage enforcement.

Information that is now collected by the state department of employment would be assembled by teams of federal workers under the proposal. Californians said that the plan is impractical because of the diversity and complexity of the state's agriculture.

The board meeting was told that California's farm labor picture is brighter than a year ago, with 505,000 workers on farms during the first week of September compared with 486,000 for the same time last year. The total included 31,000 Mexican nationals, a gain of nearly 12,000 over the 1951 figure. Peak labor demand may reach 555,000 by mid-October in the state.

Urge Growers, Ginners to Watch Bale Weights

Ginning associations, cotton shippers, the National Cotton Council and other groups are joining in stressing the necessity of cooperation between producers and ginners to eliminate the serious problem of overweight and underweight bales.

"When a bale isn't the right weight, it's not just the producer who is penalized," Claude L. Welch, director of the Council's production and marketing division, explains. "Everyone who comes in contact with the bale loses in cash, time, inconvenience, energy and efficiency — the ginner, warehouseman, transporter and mill operator."

Ginners are cautioned to be extremely careful when a multiple-bale load is received. If the load isn't divided carefully, one overweight and one underweight bale may result from a load that could have been made into two normal bales. Use of seed scales helps to overcome this problem.

The Council is urging producers not to bring to the gin more or less cotton than will make one or more full bales of about 500 pounds each.

U.S. Ginnings to Sept. 18 Total 3,334,045 Bales

Census Bureau reports show that U.S. cotton ginnings from the 1952 crop prior to Sept. 18 were 3,334,045 bales, compared with 3,640,946 ginned to the same date last season and 1,495,349 two years ago. Ginnings by states, this year and last, respectively, are:

Alabama 315,065 and 367,512 bales; Arizona 38,123 and 21,354; Arkansas 216,525 and 110,014; California 21,396 and 14,449; Florida 12,062 and 13,162; Georgia 319,195 and 447,183; Louisiana 291,191 and 306,523; Mississippi 619,070 and 448,072; Missouri 47,816 and 17,476; New Mexico 3,164 and 1,539; North Carolina 38,944 and 81,682; Oklahoma 14,004 and 8,146; South Carolina 182,288 and 323,933; Tennessee 56,579 and 22,057; Texas 1,158,056 and 1,457,821.

New Product

GLIDDEN COMPANY PRODUCING CRUDE CHLOROPHYLL

Production of crude chlorophyll has been started by the Glidden Company at its flaxseed extraction plant in Buena Park, Calif., Dwight P. Joyce, president, has announced. He said Glidden is producing chlorophyll from alfalfa through a process developed by Dr. Percy L. Julian, noted organic chemist who is director of research for Glidden's Soya Products Division in Chicago.

"We have turned out first pilot quantities of chlorophyll with excellent results," he said. He pointed out that Glidden's Buena Park plant is located in the center of Southern California's alfalfa belt. Joyce stressed that Glidden is producing only the basic chlorophyll

from which the finished product is refined and said Dr. Julian's process is one which does not require any extensive modifications of the Buena Park facilities.

93 Mills, 1,372 Gins Sign With CCC in Southwest

C. H. Moseley, Dallas, southwest commodity director, USDA-PMA, announced Sept. 23 that 77 Texas cottonseed oil mills, 13 Oklahoma mills and three New Mexico mills had signed agreements with Commodity Credit Corporation under the 1952 cottonseed price support program. He said 1,372 gins in the area are taking part in the program, 1,213 in Texas, 132 in Oklahoma and 27 in New Mexico.

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Wood's "Sure-Grip" Sheaves—with one-piece, flanged hubs split from end-to-end for maximum grip on the shaft—are easy to mount, quick to remove and interchangeable. You can retain the hub and change the sheave to suit the speed, or retain the sheave and change the hub to fit shaft size.

SEND FOR CATALOG 192.

"SURE-GRIP" V-BELTS



V-Belts for all drive conditions. "Sure-Grip" standard, industrial type belts, in all sizes and sections, for general applications. Fractional Horsepower belts for the lighter drives; Open End V-Belts for "fixed center" drives; Steel Cable and Super V-Belts, for greater Horsepower and drives where clearances limit the number of belts that may be used.

SEND FOR CATALOG 192.

STOCK "SURE-GRIP" PULLEYS



Cast iron with straight or crown face. One-piece flanged and split tapered hub permits easy installation and removal from shaft. Four hubs take care of bore range from 1/2" to 2 1/4". "Sure-Grip" Pulleys are available in sizes from 4" to 36" O.D., in face widths from 2 1/2" to 12". From Stock.

SEND FOR BULLETIN 493.

COUPLINGS—COMPRESSION TYPE



A quick, practical method of connecting line shafts without cutting keyways. Tapered sleeve grips shaft ends under powerful compression. Recommended for emergency service and to join medium to lightly loaded shafts.

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STANDARD PULLEYS



Cast iron. Available in all types, standard flat belt pulleys, solid or split, single or multiple arm, and flanged, if required. Bronze bushed or ball bearing equipped loose pulleys, conveyor, taper cone and special designs made to customer's specifications.

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FLEXIBLE COUPLINGS—TYPE B



This coupling consists of two high strength cast iron flanges with hubs cast integrally and accurately machined for balance. The intermediate disc is Neoprene impregnated laminated fabric. Leather discs can be furnished if specified. Cataloged in small sizes.

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BRONZE BUSHED JOURNAL BEARINGS



Sturdy, solid gray iron housing has a machined oil reservoir which feeds through the porous bronze bushing. The strong, uniform bronze bushing structure contains microscopic pores which hold up to 35% lubricant by volume; lubricant is fed to the shaft by capillary attraction, preventing metal-to-metal contact. Available in bores to handle shaft sizes from 1/2" to 1 1/2".

WRITE FOR BULLETIN 393.

LIFE-LUBE BALL BEARING UNITS



Pillow Blocks. Permanently lubricated at the factory. No further lubrication is required. Housing is of modern design. Bearings are Standard 200 Series with wide inner race, deep groove and close curvature.

WRITE FOR BULLETIN 194.

THE WOOD'S LINE consists of just about every item needed by Industrial Plants. It is backed by nearly 100 years of Foundry, Machine Shop and Engineering Experience. It is designed right and built right. Write for literature.

WOODS PRODUCTS: Sheaves • V-Belts • Anti-friction Bearings • Stock Flat Belt Pulleys • Hangers • Pillow Blocks • Couplings • Collars • Made-to-order Sheaves and Pulleys • "Sure-Grip" Standard, Super and Steel Cable V-Belts • Complete Drives.

T. B. WOOD'S SONS COMPANY
1117 W. COMMERCE STREET, DALLAS, TEXAS
Main Office and Factory: Chambersburg, Penna.

• Conference to Study Ginning Problems

PROBLEMS arising in the ginning of cotton harvested by modern methods will be one of the subjects of primary concern at the sixth annual Beltwide Cotton Mechanization Conference, Oct. 22-25, O. L. Frost, Bakersfield, chairman, California State Unit, National Cotton Council, points out. The conference will be held at Bakersfield, Shafter, and Fresno.

Frost said conferees will study the relationship between modern harvesting methods and ginning—how gins are processing cotton which is not as clean as it used to be.

With about 11,800 mechanical pickers and about 20,500 strippers expected to be available for use on the 1952 crop, ginners will have more machine-harvested cotton than ever before.

Gregory Seeks to Clarify Price Ceiling Order

Inquiries from members of the National Cottonseed Products Association indicate that there is still some uncertainty regarding the ceiling prices on cottonseed meal, says T. H. Gregory, Memphis, executive vice-president. Use of the terms "bulk" and "in bulk" are chiefly responsible for the uncertainty, he added, as these terms are used without consistency in several sections of the federal price regulation.

Gregory gives the following additional information regarding the regulation:

"Section 3 provides for carlot ceilings 'per ton, bulk, f. o. b. mill.' In Texas, for example, this ceiling for meal is \$82. Section 4 permits the addition of \$1 per ton for l. c. l. sales 'in bulk.' This term means bulk basis—not that delivery must be made in bulk. On such sales, the Texas ceiling is \$83 per ton. Section 4 specifically provides that this \$1 per ton is in addition to the distributive markups provided for processors in Section 6.

"Section 6 provides for processor markups under certain conditions. Most important is that permitting \$2 on sales of 20,000 lbs. or less to a feeder. This would make the Texas ceiling on such sales \$85 per ton—still on a bulk basis.

"No mention is made of sacks until Section 11. That section provides that a mill may add 'to your ceiling price, per ton, in bulk' \$1 per ton (for sacking) plus cost of sacks or a flat allowance, whichever is lower. Assume a mill is using second-hand burlap sacks that cost \$3.50 per ton. The Texas ceiling for sacked meal would then be \$86.50 on carlots, \$87.50 on l. c. l. sales generally, and \$89.50 on sales of 20,000 lbs. or less to feeders.

"OPS Washington office sent us a copy of an interpretation given to one of its regional offices. It reads as follows: 'CPR 167 ceilings do apply to all deliveries on and after effective date, irrespective of previous concluded contracts.

"We have written OPS protesting that this interpretation conforms to neither the terms of CPR 167 nor the provisions of the Defense Production Act."

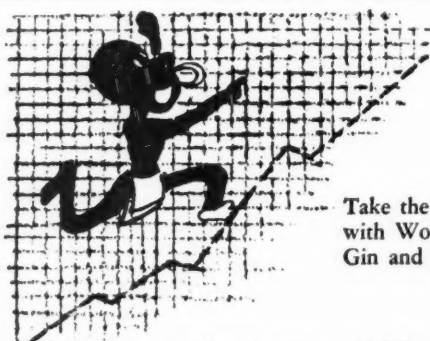
• El Dorado Oil Works Headed by Moller

JAMES W. MOLLER, Kingsburg, Calif., vice-president and general manager of the Kingsburg Cotton Oil Co. since July 1, 1950, has announced his resignation effective Sept. 30 in order to accept the position of president and director of the El Dorado Oil Works, San Francisco.

The El Dorado Oil Works has plants in Oakland, Calif., and Bayonne, N. J., and crushes copra, sells coconut oil and produces coconut fatty acids for industry.

Matamoras Cotton Leader, Amador G. Garza, Dies

Amador G. Garza, Matamoras, Mexico, prominent business and cotton leader died at his home Sept. 14. He was past president of the Matamoras Cotton Association, held a post in the Agricultural Defense committee, was affiliated with several civic organizations and was well known in agricultural and financial circles. He was one of the first Matamoras residents to plant cotton on a large scale.



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Take the Problems Out of Saw Maintenance with Wood's Duplex Rotary Filer-Gummers, Gin and Linter Gummers and Files.

Highest Quality Gummers and Files Made by Wood



For efficient delinting keep saws sharp with Wood's new gummers for Carver Truline machine, now made under new standards for uniform thickness and hardness; size 1 1/4". Doublecut available also in 1 1/4", 1 1/2", 1 3/4", 1 1/2". Improved singlecut in 1 1/2" size. Not shown are taper linter and slim parallel files.



1 1/4" Duplex Gummer Files, Roachback and Standard. Made of high grade steel for Wood's Duplex Machines, these same gummer files are also available for other makes of portable machines. When ordering, specify your make of machine. When ordering for Wood's Duplex Machines, specify make of gin.



3-HEAD ROTARY GUMMER-FILER

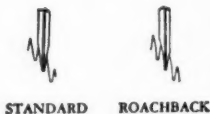
The "QUINT" No. 33

Fits any gin or linter saw 9" to 12 1/2" in diameter. Five heads adjust to variations in diameter or alignment for dual side dressing and pointing. 248 lbs. Other Models available: 14X, 28X, and 33. Machines may be equipped for use on 176 saws.

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STANDARD ROACHBACK



WOOD'S HOT SEED THERMOMETER
Registers accurately, 230° Fahrenheit. 19" x 1/2".
Available with or without patented Loggins Shield. Write for complete information.

• Says Middle East to Grow More Cotton

THE MIDDLE EAST can be expected to raise an increasing amount of cotton in the years ahead. This is the conclusion of Read P. Dunn, director of foreign trade for the National Cotton Council, expressed in a book, "Cotton in the Middle East," scheduled for publication this month.

The Middle East, an area of enormous natural resources, has about half as much arable land as the U.S. Government officials of these countries hope to increase production to about 6 million bales annually, as contrasted to present production of 1.2 million bales.

Dunn, who made a first-hand survey of Middle East Countries in compiling material for the book adds: "Agriculturalists and irrigation engineers familiar with the area, while agreeing that the potentialities are of this magnitude, believe it will be a long time before this goal is reached."

Problems which must be overcome before production can be expanded to anywhere near the scale envisioned by the Middle East countries are almost as enormous as the potentialities, Dunn reports in his book, published by the Council. The two principal limitations to expanded agricultural production, lack of capital and "know how," are rapidly being overcome.

"In the last few years, royalties from oil, profits from exportation of agricultural commodities at fantastically high prices, large credits from the Export-Import Bank and the International Bank plus some direct grants from the United States, have created a huge new capital fund which is being used largely to finance agricultural development. Public and private investments in programs and projects that will directly and indirectly stimulate agricultural production are being made at an unprecedented rate.

"Lack of 'know how' is also being met with assistance supplied by the United States Point Four program, the Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations, the Near East Foundation and a number of other public and private agencies."

Only about half of the 250 million acres suitable to cultivation is actually in use at the present time, Dunn reported, and large scale use of idle land will depend largely upon making more water available for irrigation. Some authorities suggested to Dunn that the hundreds of rivers in the area could be tapped to provide irrigation for as much as 40 million additional acres. Expansion of the irrigation system will be a slow process because of the cost and time involved and this will have the effect of slowing down the rate of expansion of cotton acreage and production.

Even without making new acreage available for cotton through irrigation, there "doubtless will be some expansion in the new rain-fed areas, some further substitution of cotton for other crops, and some gradual improvement in yields as a result of more effective control of insects, better cultural practices, use of improved varieties and other improved methods," Dunn reports in his book.

Price of cotton will also influence the rate of expansion. A world price of 30 cents a pound, based on current costs, is favorable to production expansion.

Labor, Dunn declared, may be more of a factor limiting production expansion than land, especially in relatively un-

inhabited remote areas where possibilities for developing irrigation are best. Only with complete mechanization could large expansion in a short period be possible, he reported. Lack of technical knowledge will be a tremendous handicap.

Publication of "Cotton in the Middle East" and a companion edition, "Cotton in South America," will complete a survey of all foreign cotton producing areas by the Council. "Cotton in South America," written by Frank D. Barlow, Jr., foreign trade economist for the Council, will be off the press within a few weeks.

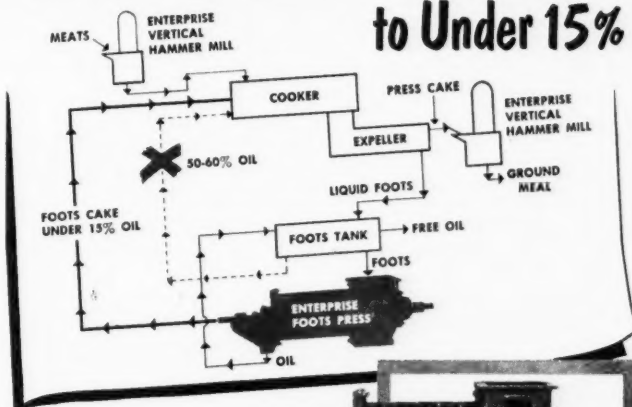
• Damping-off is primarily a seedling disease in which the seedling stems are decayed at or near the surface of soil.

• Five Texas Counties Hire Entomologist

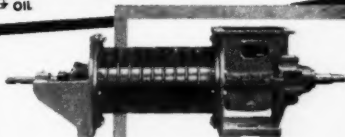
AN ENTOMOLOGIST will be employed Jan. 1, 1953 by Kaufman, Hunt, Van Zandt, Rockwall and Delta counties in Texas to work on control of all farm insect pests, with special emphasis on insects of vetch. Details of the program will be supervised by the Five-County Entomology Association, recently formed at a meeting in Terrell.

Funds for the work are being supplied by the Texas Extension Service, Soil Conservation Service districts, county commissioners courts and Kaufman Farm Bureau. The entomologist will work under the supervision of county agricultural agents.

How the Enterprise Foots Press Cuts Oil Content of Foots Rerun to Under 15%



Designed to extract a maximum amount of surface oil from foots, the Enterprise Foots Press materially reduces the rerunning of oil through cooking and pressing operations. Lower operating and maintenance costs result from less clogging and gumming on cookers. This makes possible a more constant load on the expellers. Plant capacity is increased, adding profits for processors wherever this outstanding equipment has been installed. Write for complete information, today.



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INSTALL THIS FOOTS PRESS **NOW!**

- Boosts plant capacity
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Partial list of motors we have for immediate delivery:

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- 6—200 hp. 3.60/440/900 rpm, slip ring
- 4—150 hp. 3.60/2300/900 rpm, slip ring
- 2—150 hp. 3.60/440/900 rpm, slip ring
- 3—125 hp. 3.60/440/900 rpm, slip ring
- 2—125 hp. 3.60/2200/900 rpm, squirrel cage
- 2—125 hp. 3.60/440/900 rpm, slip ring
- 1—100 hp. 3.60/2200/900 rpm, squirrel cage
- 2—100 hp. 3.60/220/900 rpm, squirrel cage
- 4—100 hp. 3.60/2200/900 rpm, slip ring
- 2—75 hp. 3.60/440/900 rpm, slip ring
- 2—75 hp. 3.60/220/1200 rpm, squirrel cage

- Complete starting equipment available for above motors.
- Fan and press motors and all other ratings in stock.

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RATES: Ten cents per word, per insertion. Include your firm name and address in count. Minimum advertisement \$2.00. Strictly cash basis—enclose check with order. Write copy plainly.

Oil Mill Equipment for Sale

OIL MILL EQUIPMENT FOR SALE—Anderson Expellers, French screw presses, cookers, dryers, rolls.—Pittcock and Associates, Glen Riddle, Pa.

FOR SALE—72x85" cookers, rolls, formers, cake presses and parts, accumulators—pumps, hull-packers, Bauer No. 153 separating units, bar and disc hullers, beaters-shakers, Carver linters, single box baling presses, filter presses, expellers, attrition mills, pellet machines, pneumatic seed unloader. If it's used in oil mill, we have it.—V. A. Lessor and Co., P. O. Box No. 108, Fort Worth, Texas.

OIL MILL MACHINERY FOR SALE: Cookers — Rolls — Pumps — Presses — Cylinders — Heads — Columns — Formers — Accumulators — Hydraulic Pumps — Hot Cake Cutters and Strippers — Filter Presses — Electric Motors, 15 to 150 h.p., with starters. Screw Presses — 30" Chandler Huller — Carver Lint Tailing Beater. — Sproles & Cook Machinery Co., Inc., 151 Howell St., Dallas, Texas. Telephone PRospect 5958.

FOR SALE—Complete hydraulic oil mill less buildings. Mill equipped with power, three presses, cookers, formers, cake stripper, cutter and roller. Cake mill, separating unit, beaters, protein machine, 10 linters, Martin lint handling equipment. Helm saw filer, press box, seed house equipment and oil tanks. Also two cotton gins with or without buildings.—Union Cotton Oil Co., Prague, Okla.

OIL MILL FOR SALE—Four hydraulic presses, 10 Carver linters.—Moulton Oil Mill, Moulton, Texas.

Gin Equipment for Sale

COTTON GIN BUILDINGS—All steel—completely prefabricated, ready to bolt together. Can be modified for any type of gin operation, for immediate shipment anywhere in the U.S.A.—Marvin R. Mitchell Steel Bldg. Co., 1220 Rock Island, Dallas, Texas, Phone Randolph 5615.

REMEMBER—That we are headquarters in Texas for used and rebuilt cotton gin machinery. Hundreds of items in stock including a complete line of new Phelps fans, Ace blowers, high grade rubber belting, pulleys, etc. Call us for hydraulic rams and casings, hydraulic pumps, gins, feeders, distributors, presses, trampers, condensers or anything for a cotton gin. Also new "government type" tower driers in stock for immediate shipment.—R. B. Strickland & Co., 13-A Hackberry St., Tel. 2-8141, Waco, Texas.

FOR SALE—Subject to prompt acceptance, one up-packing wood box press complete for \$250.00. One up-packing wood box press and tramper complete \$750.00.—Miller Trading Company, Evergreen, Ala.

OUR REBUILT MACHINERY operates like new. Our customers know this. Here are some of many good items ready for shipment. 5-80 saw Murray "glass front" gins. Four 70-saw Mitchell "standard units" (suitable for Lummus or other close-coupled gins.) Several 35", 40" and 45" fans. Also cast iron dirt fans. Murray, Continental, Union and Lummus triplex hydraulic pumps. 10, 50 and 60 h.p. electric motors. Hundreds of other items. For quick service, call us for new Phelps fans, belting and pulleys.—R. B. Strickland & Co., 13-A Hackberry St., Tel. 2-8141, Waco, Texas.

FOR SALE—Three stand gin plant at Planters Gin Company, Arcola, Miss. 3 double rib, 80-saw, Munger huller gin stands, L.S. & B. "A" type, model 1930. 3 triple saw Mitchell feeders, model "H", 1930. 1 Wood 10" distributor belt and wood box. 1 3-80 saw "A" type lint flue, right hand. 1 3-80 saw wood condenser. 1 E. J. tramper complete. 1 paragon cotton D box, balance doors, cotton press. 1 Continental 3-cylinder press pump. 1 50" Stacy cotton separator. 1 45" cotton and seed fan, ball bearing. 1 30" hull and trash fan, ball bearing. 1 75 h.p. type "V" belt head Fairbanks engine, complete with flat belt drive. 1 2-7/16" line shaft, ball bearing. 1-75 h.p. electric motor with all insulation. This gin is complete with all counter drives, cotton pipe, seed pipe, seed and cotton valves, conveyors, belting, and 8' x 22' Howe wagon scales. Gin is ball bearing throughout with all belting. Any of above items or whole gin system for sale cheap. Address correspondence to Planters Gin Co., Leland, Miss.

FOR SALE—5-80 saw Murray electric gin. Tower dryer, big reel dryer, inclined cleaners, latest Mitchell cleaners, all steel press. 4 acres land, seed house, large office building, located in heart of cotton producing section. This modern gin priced right for quick sale. For information write Box 470 or call phone 1212 Harlingen, Texas.

Personnel Ads

WANTED—Ginner to operate a 3-80 Murray gin, electric power. Write to J. K. Edmondson, at Heth, Ark.

GIN ERECTORS AND OPERATORS—Openings available for five gin erectors and operators in foreign service. Must be experienced, work free to move, and dependable. Knowledge of Spanish helpful, but not essential. If interested, address—Export Department, Box 2159, Dallas, Texas.

Power Units and Miscellaneous

LATE MODEL RUDA—One used Ruda model 1879 diesel cotton gin power unit. Late model. Good condition. 225 maximum h.p. at 1000 r.p.m. \$3,500.00.—Stewart & Stevenson Services, 4516 Harrisburg Blvd., Houston, Texas, Woodcrest 9691.

ALL STEEL BUILDINGS—Any size, any shape, for any desired use—warehouses, cotton seed houses, gin buildings, etc. Newest design, completely prefabricated and ready for immediate shipment anywhere in the U.S.—Marvin R. Mitchell Steel Bldg. Co., 1220 Rock Island, Dallas, Texas, Phone Randolph 5615.

BUTANE OR NATURAL GAS—Two used Minneapolis-Moline twin cotton gin power units, 214 maximum h.p. each. Excellent condition. Equipped for butane or natural gas operation. One unit, \$2,250.00. One unit \$2,600.00. Phone, wire or write.—Stewart & Stevenson Services, 4516 Harrisburg Blvd., Woodcrest 9691, Houston.

FOR SALE—Two 65 h.p. twin-cylinder Bruce-McBeth natural gas tank-type engines, with flywheels. Good condition. Bargain. Dismantling plant.—Independent Ice Co., 3714 Commerce, Dallas, Texas.

FOR SALE—New and rebuilt Minneapolis-Moline engines, from 35 h.p. to 220 h.p., call us day or night for parts and service.—Fort Worth Machinery Co., 913 E. Berry St., Fort Worth, Texas.

FOR SALE—One 220 h.p. model NE, 8 x 9 M & M (Twin City) gin engine in good condition.—Anton Producers Co-op Gins, Anton, Texas.

Consumption of Cotton Increases in August

Domestic mill consumption of cotton increased sharply during August, USDA reports, and the daily rate of consumption was the highest since February 1952. Mills used a total of 744,000 bales during the four week period ended Aug. 30 compared with 693,000 bales during the five weeks of July and 754,000 during August 1951.

Cotton sales yarn inventories were reduced during August for the second consecutive month, with a drop of nearly a million pounds in spinners' stocks, says Textile Information Service. Sales for the month exceeded the production rate and unfilled orders on spinners' books increased about 4,000,000 pounds.

Large Cotton Farm Sold

Purchase for approximately \$6,000,000 of the Harris Corporation Farms, which operate about 17,000 acres of land in California and Arizona, by Cavali Farms, Inc. and the Boston Foundation has been announced. The farms have produced cotton, safflower, alfalfa and other crops. The Boston Foundation also recently purchased cotton holdings of Harnish Brothers in California, for approximately \$3,250,000.

Research BRIEFS

Pink Bollworm Menace Gets First Research Priority

■ THE PINK BOLLWORM menace is nothing new to cotton men, especially in the Southwest. But the extent of the threat may be underestimated, even by some cotton growers. The menace, as the USDA sees it, may be measured by a recent series of actions and statements by official sources. There has been, for one thing, the appointment of veteran entomologist K. P. Ewing by the Department to head up cotton insect surveys and research in Texas and Oklahoma. Actually Ewing's job is specifically to organize the fight against the pink bollworm, as reported in The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press on Sept. 13. Other signs of the mounting danger of the bollworm include the fact that moths have been collected by airplane at altitudes as high as 3,000 feet. From such elevations, it is quite possible for a fertilized female moth to descend to earth and lay her eggs—even after a week in the air. Such discoveries lie back of scientists' fears that the pink bollworm may spread throughout the Cotton Belt from its center of major infestation in Southern Texas. Meanwhile, research leaders are warning that cotton growers must make spray and dust apparatus "a regular item of farm equipment." The bollworm and other pests, they point out, are now taking one-seventh of the annual cotton crop.

Your Teeth & Sweets

■ NOW COMES EVIDENCE that indicates your teeth can be harmed more by eating cereals than by consuming

candy and other sweets. The tests, carried out by Wisconsin researchers, showed that highly processed grains were more harmful than whole grains. Rats were used in the experiment, but their digestive apparatus is much like man's.

Anybody Can Smell Good

■ ANYBODY CAN SMELL GOOD, the political season to the contrary notwithstanding. Almost anybody, anyhow. Experts on such things tell us that the green chlorophyll now being used in gum, tablets, and whatnot really does help to clear up the atmosphere around people. They warn, however, that we should not expect such treatments to guarantee our social acceptability on all occasions. Even science has its limits.

Speaking of Odors

■ WHILE WE'RE on the subject of smell, it may be helpful to mention a recent note on eggs from the indefatigable USDA. The point is that eggs are tender on the inside as well as fragile on the surface—and if we joggle them about they will deteriorate quickly in quality, even though they do not break. Mild jouncing, for instance, may cause the white to lose the firm quality desired at breakfast time.

Another "First" for South

■ THE SOUTH LEADS the nation in its use of chemicals to fight crop pests, according to a recent USDA survey. Forty percent of 11 major pesticides were used by Southern producers in a recent crop year, compared with 23 percent in the heavily rural North Central states, 20 percent in the Northeast, and 17 percent in the Rocky Mountain and Pacific area.

Sex Hormones, Again

■ THOUSANDS of sterile cattle—sorely needed for dairy production in the milk-short Southern states—might be saved from slaughter by use of sex hormones. Five virgin heifers, given hor-

more treatments at Michigan State College, produced milk—contrary to the rules of "nature." Treatments were at 90-day intervals, and milking began about 30 days after the second of two treatments. Milk production and weight gains of the animals were impressive.

This May Be A Surprise

■ THE FIRST U.S. death in an auto accident, it may be surprising to learn, occurred way back in 1899. Since then more than one million persons in this country have lost their lives in auto accidents, according to traffic researchers.

New "Rice" from Peanuts

■ A NEW DEVELOPMENT reported from Asia is the production of artificial rice made from tapioca and peanuts. Plans are in the works to mass produce the "rice," according to the Central Food Technological Research Institute of New Delhi, in order to reduce starvation.

Ever See Around A Corner?

■ THE T-V PEOPLE now think they have something that, in effect, will permit us to see around corners. Video signals are being carried beyond the horizon or "line of sight," without the aid of relay stations every 50 miles or less. The signals are transmitted experimentally from Cedar Rapids, Iowa, to a station operated by the U.S. Bureau of Standards near Washington, D. C. The picture that comes through isn't good enough to promise long-distance television in the near future. But the researchers are enthusiastic, and think that international T-V is a distinct possibility.

Note for Fall Gardeners

■ FALL GARDENERS, arise, and fertilize! For this advice we are indebted to the Agriculture Department which points out that your summer garden probably has used up most of the fertilizer you applied last spring. Besides, adds USDA, fertilizer applied in the fall hurries growth during a time when days are becoming shorter and the weather cooler. Official directions are to place fertilizer a bit to one side and below seeds that you plant, giving young plants a "starter solution" by pouring the stuff along rows.

Shell Chemical Appoints Houston Area Manager

A. J. Garon has been appointed manager of the Houston area for Julius Hyman & Company Division of Shell Chemical Corporation. In making the announcement, F. W. Hatch, division manager, indicated that the South's growing agricultural contributions to the nation had necessitated the formation of an agricultural products sales area for Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Louisiana and Mississippi. The office for this area will be located at 1601 Melrose Building, Houston.

Garon brings to his new post seven years of technical service in Shell Chemical's agricultural activities. Since July 1950 Garon has served as technical salesman in the Houston district. A native of Plaquemine, Louisiana, he received his M. S. degree in chemistry, agronomy and soils at Louisiana State University in 1940. During World War II, he served as a lieutenant in the U.S. Navy.



French Fats and Oils Leaders Tour U.S.

PICTURED ARE SOME of the 11 representatives of the French fats and oils industry who have been touring American processing plants under the auspices of the U.S. Mutual Security Agency. L. to r.: Jean Philippe, Marseilles; Dr. George Cornell, chemical engineer, A. E. Staley Manufacturing Co., Decatur, Ill.; and Albert DuMortier, Tourcoing, France, are shown in front of one of the Staley Company's soybean solvent extraction plants.

New Product

SOLVENT "PACKAGE PLANTS" ANNOUNCED BY LUKENS

A range of "package plants" for direct extraction of oil from cottonseed and other seeds of high oil content by the filtration-extraction process is being made available to mills of 75 tons and up by the Lukenweld division of Lukens Steel Company, Coatesville, Pa., according to William C. Simpson, manager of Lukenweld sales.

Designed to permit the smaller cottonseed crusher to convert economically to solvent extraction without prepressing, the Lukenweld process was developed after 18 months of research, and is based on the successful experiments of the Southern Regional Research Laboratory. Standard plant capacities of 75, 100, 125 and 150 tons will be offered, with special systems available to meet individual requirements.

The Lukenweld filtration-extraction process, according to the manufacturer, is expected to achieve the following performance in commercial operation: an oil yield of better than 98% with residual oil in meal of less than 1%; high meal purity with gossypol content of .03% maximum and thorough solvent removal; top grade oil quality for type and condition of seed processed; solvent recovery of more than 99%.

According to Simpson, besides eliminating the prepressing operation, the Lukenweld process can be used with presently installed delinting, dehulling, cleaning, storage, crushing roll, and cooking equipment. Operation of the

"package plant" is continuous and automatic, requiring a minimum of labor and technical supervision.

The development of this new type of processing plant marks Lukenweld's entry into the cottonseed oil industry after many years of experience as designers and builders of process equipment in the chemical and other fields.

Verna Dean Lawrence New Missouri Cotton Maid

Verna Dean Lawrence, Bloomfield, has been selected as Missouri's new Maid of Cotton to represent the state in the national contest, Dec. 29-30 at Memphis. The daughter of Mrs. Yewell Lawrence and the late State Senator Yewell Lawrence, she is a senior at the University of Missouri, a member of Kappa Alpha Theta and Mortar Board, and vice-president of the Association of Women Students and Pan Hellenic.

Her alternate is Nancy Hunter, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. T. F. Hunter, New Madrid. They were selected in a state contest sponsored by the Missouri Cotton Producers Association in cooperation with the Portageville Junior Chamber of Commerce.

Caldwell Named Council Crusher Delegate

J. E. Caldwell, Caldwell and Co., Madison, Ga., has been selected as a crusher delegate to the National Cotton Council by a committee of the Georgia Cottonseed Crushers Association. He was named for a three year term beginning

Jan. 1, 1953, succeeding Harry Hodgson, Athens. W. P. Lanier, Buckeye Cotton Oil Co., Atlanta, and H. E. McMath, Americus Oil Co., Americus, are the state's other crusher delegates to the Council.

Classing of Cotton Up At Corpus Christi

The USDA classing office at Corpus Christi, Texas has already classed more than 220,000 bales of area cotton this season and expects more than a quarter of a million bales to be handled in all. This compares with 139,000 bales classed last year.

E. H. Matthews, office director, estimated that more than 75 percent of the cotton grown in Nueces and San Patricio counties this season is being sent to the Corpus Christi office for classing.

• Drouth, Insects Cut Crop in Mexico

COTTON PRODUCTION in the Matamoros area of Mexico was reduced by over 100,000 bales this season by drouth and insects, trade reports indicate. This season's production of about 200,000 bales compares with the record 335,000 bales produced last season. Drouth caused excessive abandonment of acreage and remaining plantings were damaged heavily by cotton insects.

Exports of American cotton through the port of Brownsville to foreign countries other than the U.S. total more than 180,000 bales.



New Belcot Nylon Press Cloth Outlasts Wool Cloth Several Times

The new Belcot Nylon Press Cloth is stronger and thinner than ordinary wool press cloth. It will outwear wool cloth several times. Because this Nylon Press Cloth is thinner, you can use a larger cake and get more production from the presses.

Order your new Belcot Nylon Press Cloth now!

"BUILT TO STAND THE PRESSURE"



IDLED FOR REPAIR

MEANS MONEY LOST!

Profit or loss for a year is often determined by the uninterrupted operation of equipment during "season." That's where quality pays off!

By supplying Southwestern ginners with nationally known, quality equipment and supplies, Briggs-Weaver has been helping make every year a good year... a profitable year.

Whatever your need... from gin-saw files to hydraulic equipment; controls to conveying machinery; belting or boilers, etc. — just name it... then call Briggs-Weaver and get it — quickly!



Presenting

P. J. Lemm

Brenham, Texas



P. J. LEMM, Brenham, Texas, was born in Brenham, May 1, 1887. His father was a seed buyer for the Brenham oil mill and in 1891 and 1892 young Paul carried his lunch to him during the busy season. At the age of seven Paul was promoted to the position of water boy and sack sewer.

After finishing high school and a business college, he went to Mexico where he was employed by various Mexican railway companies until he returned to the U.S. in 1909. He worked for several oil companies until May 1, 1912, when he returned to the oil mill industry. In 1921, he became secretary and manager of the Brenham Cotton Oil & Mfg. Co. He is a past president of the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association and a former member of the board of directors of the National Cottonseed Products Association.

He and Mrs. Lemm have a son, Paul, Jr., who is manager of the Taft Cotton Oil Co., Taft, Texas, making the third generation of the Lemm family in the cottonseed crushing industry.

Paul, Sr. has three hobbies, fishing and hunting and sometimes table stake poker (only draw and stud.)

New England Foundation Offers Scholarships

Applications are being accepted for four-year scholarships worth \$2,000 each for high school graduates wishing to take textile courses at four New England colleges, matriculating in September, 1953. Applications should be sent to George T. Metcalf, executive secretary, New England Textile Foundation, 68 South Main Street, Providence, R. I. Jan. 15, 1953 is the deadline for applications.

Fifteen to 20 students selected for the scholarships will have their choice of any course of study relating to textiles, except clothing design, at Bradford Duffee Technical Institute, Fall River, Mass.; Lowell Textile Institute, Lowell, Mass.; New Bedford Textile Institute, New Bedford, Mass.; or the Textile School of Rhode Island School of Design, Providence.



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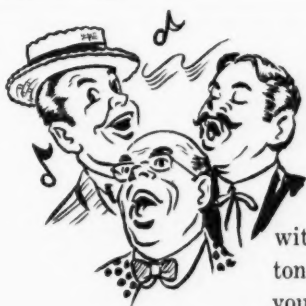
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Prevent Fires from Seed Sterilizers

An urgent warning to gin owners, managers and operators that careful checking of cottonseed sterilizers may prevent costly gin fires has been issued by the Fire Prevention and Engineering Bureau of Texas. The bureau says:

"The Texas ginning season has been completed in some sections of the State but is just getting underway in many others. With the limited amount of cotton ginned to date, several gins have been destroyed through improperly installed and operated gas fired seed sterilizers. It cannot be too strongly urged that each gin owner, manager, or operator assure himself that his seed sterilizer is properly installed and that personnel are instructed in its proper operation.

"In the matter of installation, the following points are of great importance: first, its location should be such that ample clearance from the building walls and other machinery is maintained on all sides, top, and bottom; second, provide adequate vent stack with at least nine inches clearance from all woodwork and with stack extending through roof with proper rain cap; third, each vent stack must be equipped with a draft diverter or draft hood; fourth, proper temperature limit controls should be installed and all piping checked for leaks.

"With respect to operation, the following points must be observed: first, never stop a sterilizer if there is seed in it; second, check all operating features; third, check openings to be sure that hot seed cannot drop out of the sterilizer onto combustible material; and four, keep the premises clean."

1953 Flaxseed Support Price \$3.79 Bushel

USDA has announced that the national average support price for 1953-crop flaxseed grading No. 1 will \$3.79 a bushel. Price support for 1952-crop flaxseed, now being marketed, is a national average of \$3.77 a bushel. Terminal and county support rates will be announced later.

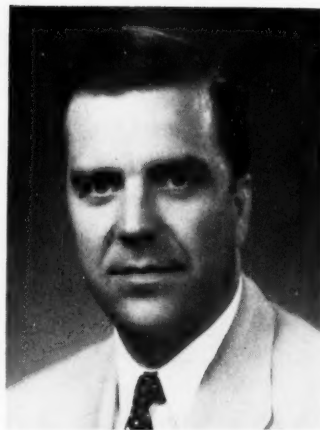
Support for 1953-crop flaxseed will be carried out through loans and purchase agreements in most cases, but in designated Texas counties which produce winter flaxseed, prices will be supported by direct purchase only. Loans and purchase agreements will be available from time of harvest through October 1953, in Arizona and California, and through January 1954 in all other states, except that the direct purchases in Texas counties will be available only through July 1953.

Price support for the 1953 crop is announced at this time in keeping with provisions of the Agricultural Act of 1949, which require that the level of price support for field crops be announced, insofar as practicable, in advance of planting. Planting will soon be underway in the early producing states—in Texas, Arizona, and California.

Dunes of Blow Sand Made Into Good Cotton Land

Crop rotation and heavy fertilizer application have converted dunes of blow sand into productive cotton land for R. J. Purtell, Brownfield, Texas. Cotton, following two crops of peas and wheat, promises to yield more than a bale to the acre this season. The cotton was liberally fertilized with commercial fertilizers, and watered by sprinkler irrigation.

"I really think it is cheaper to rotate crops and get organic matter into the soil that way, than it is to add it by using something like cotton burs," Purtell commented. He plans to follow his cotton with alfalfa and grain sorghums.



Dean K. Bredeson Joins V. D. Anderson Company

DEAN K. BREDESON (above), oil mill executive, has been appointed sales engineer for the oil mill division of the V. D. Anderson Company, Cleveland, Ohio. He has an exceptional background which will prove of valuable assistance in his sales work servicing vegetable oil processors. A former oil mill superintendent for Cargill, Inc., Minneapolis, Minn., Bredeson has been associated with that company for the past seven years. During that time he served as superintendent and plant manager of the Cargill plant at Savage, Minn., processing soybeans and flax. He has directed the erection and rehabilitation of several oil mills for the company, including both Expeller and solvent extraction plants, as well as training of personnel. Immediately prior to joining Anderson he was assistant to the general superintendent in the main offices at Minneapolis, with responsibilities relating to safety, insurance, plant appraisals, commitments and engineering. He served as navigator for the U.S.A.A.F. 1943-45, is married and the father of two children. At present he can be contacted through the main offices of Anderson in Cleveland.

Mississippi Farmers to Hear Farm Bureau Head

Mississippi Delta farmers will gather in Clarksdale, Miss., on Oct. 7 to hear an address by Allan B. Kline, Chicago, national president of the Farm Bureau Federation. Boswell Stevens, Macon, Miss., president of the Mississippi Farm Bureau is expected to introduce Kline. Gov. Hugh White has been invited to attend and many agricultural leaders of the South are expected to be present.

Record High Set by 1951 Georgia Farm Income

Cash income of Georgia farmers set an all-time record for 1951, amounting to \$627,477,000. This is a 25.8 percent increase over the revised figure of \$498,798,000 reported for 1950 and 56.5 percent about the 10-year average of 1941 through 1950.

Cotton and cottonseed ranked first, contributing 26.1 percent of the total.

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• Much Country Damage Can Be Prevented

GINNERS and producers again are being urged by the National Cotton Council to everything possible to prevent needless "country damage" to cotton this season. Much of this damage, which is generally defined as weather injury to lint between the gin and mill, could be prevented, the Council adds.

In some parts of the Southeast, farmers dump their baled cotton in their yard or a nearby field, and leave it exposed there until it is sold. The combination of rain and mildew damages several pounds of cotton per bale. The spinner not only loses the lint but also the cost of "picking" the bale before processing.

In the Southwest, where the "cotton yard" system is used, bales are stored out in the open. Soil and trash particles, along with rain and sun, damage the outer layer of lint.

In the Western area, where rain is not a big problem, sand is the major source of country damage, and this damage is reflected in the wear and tear on mill machinery.

If cotton MUST be stored outside, damage can be minimized by placing bales on "runners," in orderly rows, the Council says.

Egypt's 1952-53 Cotton Yield Outlook Good

The present outlook for the 1952-53 cotton crop in Egypt is favorable. This season's yields are expected to be well above last year's disappointing outturns. The first official estimate of production will be made in October. Present unofficial estimates indicate about 1,857,000 bales of 500 pounds. If such a production should be attained it would represent an increase of 191,000 bales over the 1,666,000 bales produced last year. This expected increase in production may be attributed entirely to better yield prospects, as the acreage is practically unchanged from 1951-52.



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Myra Stone and Paul Kirk Married in Dallas

MYRA STONE, (above), Wolfe City, Texas and PAUL KIRK, Abilene, were married in Dallas at noon, Sept. 12. The bride is a native of Wolfe City and has for the past ten years been sales representative in Oklahoma and Northeast Texas for the Texas Tag & Specialty Company. The groom is the owner of the Commercial Supply Co., Abilene, Texas. This publication joins with the many friends of Myra and Paul in wishing them continued happiness. The couple will live at 710 Victoria Street, Abilene.

Oklahoma Reports 1951 Defoliation Results

Timely information on cotton defoliation is contained in Circular M-38, "1951 Cotton Defoliation Test Results in Oklahoma," published during September by Oklahoma Experiment Station, Stillwater. Dr. John M. Green, department of agronomy, is the author.

In addition to reporting 1951 results of tests, the circular contains recommendations on timing of application, methods of application and choice of chemical defoliant.

USDA Reports on Quality Of Western Cottonseed


Average quality of upland cottonseed produced in the Far West (West Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and California) during the 1951-52 season was substantially higher than the average quality for the rest of the country for the preceding five years, according to USDA.

Data for the remainder of the Cotton Belt during the 1951-52 season is not yet available; therefore, a direct comparison for the year is not possible. The report gives detailed information for the first time on the quality of the cottonseed in the Far West. It shows that upland cottonseed in the region averaged 104.0 in grade (on the basis of index numbers indicating quality), compared with only 98.0 for the rest of the U.S. for the preceding five years. The grade differences were due to higher oil and ammonia content of seed in the Far West.

USDA's study shows American-Egyptian cottonseed in the Far West to have

an extremely high oil content, averaging over 21 percent. However, the high oil content was offset by a linters content of only 2 percent, so that the average grade was only 93.5. The total value of products from American-Egyptian seed, and consequently the grade, was lower than for upland seed, because of the difference in linters content.

A copy of the report, "Cottonseed Quality in the Far West, 1951-52" may be obtained from the Office of Information Services, Production and Marketing Administration, USDA, Washington 25, D. C.



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CALENDAR

Conventions • Meetings • Events

• October 22-24—Sixth Annual Beltwide Cotton Mechanization Conference. Bakersfield and Fresno, Calif. For information write: National Cotton Council, P. O. Box 18, Memphis 1, Tenn.

• December 10-11—Sixth Annual Cotton Insect Control Conference. Hotel Peabody, Memphis, Tenn. For information write: National Cotton Council, P. O. Box 18, Memphis.

1953

• Jan. 26-27-28—National Cotton Council of America, fifteenth annual meeting. Dallas, Texas. Wm. Rhea Blake, P. O. Box 18, Memphis 1, Tenn., executive vice-president-secretary.

• March 3-4—Oklahoma Cotton Ginners' Association annual convention. Skirvin Tower Hotel, Oklahoma City, Okla. J. D. Fleming, 1004 Cravens Bldg., secretary.

• March 23-24-25 — Arkansas-Missouri Ginners Association annual convention. Midsouth Fairgrounds, Memphis, Tenn. W. Kemper Bruton, Blytheville, Ark., executive vice-president. To be held concurrently with Midsouth Gin Supply Exhibit.

• March 23-24-25—Midsouth Gin Supply Exhibit. Midsouth Fairgrounds, Memphis, Tenn. For information, write W. Kemper Bruton, executive vice-president,

Arkansas-Missouri Ginners Association, Blytheville, Ark. Arkansas-Missouri and Tennessee ginners' associations will hold annual conventions in connection with the Exhibit.

• March 23 - 24 - 25 — Tennessee Cotton Ginners Association annual convention. Midsouth Fairgrounds, Memphis, Tenn. W. T. Pigott, P. O. Box 226, Milan, Tenn., secretary-treasurer. To be held concurrently with Midsouth Gin Supply Exhibit.

• April 6-7-8 — Texas Cotton Ginners' Association annual convention. State Fair Grounds, Dallas, Texas. Jay C. Stilley, 109 N. Second Ave., Dallas, Texas, executive vice-president.

• April 13-14—Valley Oilseed Processors Association annual convention. Buena Vista Hotel, Biloxi, Miss. C. E. Garner, 1024 Exchange Bldg., Memphis, Tenn., secretary.

• May 8-12—National Cottonseed Products Association, fifty-seventh annual convention. Ambassador Hotel, Los Angeles, Calif. S. M. Harmon, 731 Sterick Bldg., Memphis, secretary-treasurer.

• May 4 - 16 — Texas Gin Operators Schools, Dallas. For additional information, write Ed Bush, Extension Cotton Ginning Specialist, Texas A. & M. College, College Station.

• May 18 - 19 — Oklahoma Cottonseed Crushers' Association annual convention. Lake Murray Lodge, Ardmore, Okla. J. D. Fleming, 1004 Cravens Bldg., Oklahoma City, Okla., secretary.

• June 1-2—Alabama-Florida Cottonseed Products Association-Georgia Cottonseed Crushers Association joint annual convention. Edgewater Gulf Hotel, Edgewater Park, Miss. J. E. Moses, 318 Grand Theatre Bldg., Atlanta, Ga., secretary, Georgia association; T. R. Cain, 322 Professional Center Bldg., Montgomery, Ala., executive secretary, Alabama-Florida association.

• June 3-4-5—Tri-States Oil Mill Superintendents' Association, twenty-eighth annual convention. Peabody Hotel, Memphis, Tenn. L. E. Roberts, DeSoto Oil Company, Memphis, secretary-treasurer.

• June 8 - 9 — North Carolina Cottonseed Crushers Association - South Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association joint annual convention. The Grove Park Inn, Asheville, N. C. Mrs. M. U. Hogue, P. O. Box 747, Raleigh, N. C., secretary-treasurer, North Carolina association; Mrs. Durrett L. Williams, 609 Palmetto Bldg., Columbia, S. C., secretary-treasurer, South Carolina association.

• June 10-11-12—Mississippi Cottonseed Crushers Association forty-fourth annual convention. Edgewater Gulf Hotel, Edgewater Park, Miss. J. A. Rogers, P. O. Box 3581, West Jackson Station, Jackson 7, Miss., secretary.

■ J. C. LAWS, 622 Cotton Exchange Building, Memphis, has announced the association with him of P. A. LAWS and K. L. OVERLEY in the cottonseed and soybean products brokerage business.

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J. P. Ross

Essex, Mo.



J. P. ROSS, Essex, Mo., was born on a farm near Dexter, Mo., Feb. 26, 1900. After working on the farm and for a railroad, he served in the U.S. Air Force during World War I, returning to the farm in 1919. He lived in Detroit from 1922 to 1927, working as a machinist and studying law at night. From 1927 to 1933 he farmed, sold cars and was employed by a bank, working with a large number of farms.

He entered the ginning industry in 1933 and is now the operator of a number of gins, as well as one of the oldest soybean operations in the county. He is president of the J. P. Ross Cotton Co., Ross Elevator Co. and Arkansas-Missouri Ginners' Association; and a director of the National Cotton Ginners Association, Missouri Cotton Producers Association and National Cotton Council.

He is an active church worker and civic leader in his community, his activities including serving for 17 years as president of the school board, as City Clerk for several years, Red Cross chairman, chairman of bond drives, scrap drives, and a special road district, a commissioner of three drainage districts, a director for the Boy Scouts, and others. He has long been active in Masonic work, and other fraternal organizations, and the American Legion.

Mr. and Mrs. Ross have three daughters and one son, two grandsons and one granddaughter.

Mexico Will Have Record Fats and Oils Supply

Total supplies of fats and oils in Mexico during 1952 are forecast at approximately 320,000 short tons, the largest on record and 12 percent above the 1951 supply of 285,770 tons, USDA reports. Per capita supply of all fats and oils is expected to reach 23.7 pounds, a new peak and 10 percent higher than in 1951.

Cottonseed oil is the most important source of vegetable oil in Mexico; the 91,665 tons expected in 1952 make up nearly half of the total vegetable oil supply. Sesame, which up to 1950 was

the leading source of vegetable oil in Mexico, occupies third place in 1952 and represents only 17 percent of the total fat supply.

The proportion of imports in total supplies of fats and oils in 1952 is forecast at 15 percent, compared with 13

percent in 1951 and only 5 percent in 1950. The heavy 1951 and 1952 imports have consisted chiefly of lard, tallow, and cottonseed oil from the U.S. Exports during the same period have included principally flaxseed to Belgium and peanuts to Canada.

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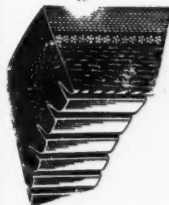
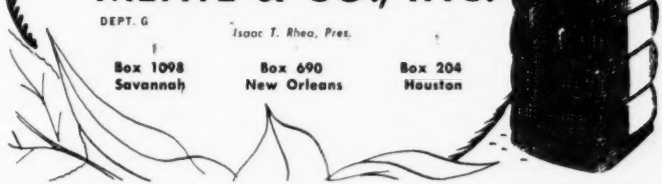
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Converting to Solvent Extraction

(Continued from Page 15)

Chart B to arrive at the pay-off period in regard to screw press plants.

These charts can be used in the same manner, of course, if the required investment and the desirable pay-off period have been determined beforehand. With these two factors,

one can project the average oil price which would be necessary to achieve the goal.

These charts, of course, will not fit the conditions of all mills whose managements might be interested in making these pay-off calculations. However, it is felt that the figures given in this article will permit recalculation by individual mill managements in accordance

with their local conditions, particularly if they are thinking in terms of a 100 tons daily seed processing capacity. Regarding other size units in 75 to 150 tons range now under study, Lukenweld's preliminary computations indicate that the pay-off for, say, a 75-ton plant might be slightly longer than for the 100-ton unit, and, conversely, for plants exceeding the 100-ton capacity mark, the pay-off period would be somewhat shorter.

To facilitate the work of any readers who may wish to recalculate values in terms of their own situations, Example I is given to show the exact method of calculation of a point on the \$250,000 investment line of Chart A. This calculation is identical for all other points on these lines, substituting other values for oil price and yield, investment, meal price, tax rates or any other factors for which revision is indicated.

Is Conversion Justified?

In this study the authors cannot presume to pass judgment on the feasibility of converting an individual mill to solvent extraction. This decision, of course, is made by mill management itself in the light of its own resources, plans and expectations for the future. However, it appears that the new technological development represented by these figures will place conversion to solvent extraction within the grasp of many smaller operators who could not heretofore appear to justify it in their own minds.

Example I

To calculate pay-off time on a \$250,000 investment for conversion of a 100 ton hydraulic mill to a filtration-extraction unit of the same capacity. Annual crush 20,000 tons.

Estimated future average oil price 12.5¢ per pound; meal price \$78.00 per ton; hull price \$20.00 per ton.

Gains in prod. val. =	Gain per ton of cottonseed processed
Oil—40 lbs. @ 12.5¢	\$5.00
Less 40 pounds meal @ 3.9¢	1.56
	\$3.44
Hull utilization in meal =	
Meal—40 lbs @ 3.9¢	\$1.56
Less 40 lbs of hulls @ 1.0¢	.40
	1.16
Operating cost savings—av.	1.10
Total	\$5.70
20,000 tons @ \$5.70 =	\$114,000 gross gain per year.

Investment Pay-Off Time =	
Total annual gross gain	\$114,000
Less:	
Interest on \$250,000 @ 4%	\$10,000
Depreciation on \$250,000 @ 5%	12,500
Net taxable increment	91,500
Income taxes @ 60%	54,900
Net income from conversion	36,600
Plus depreciation charged	12,500
Amount available for pay-off	\$49,100
Years required for pay-off ((\$250,000 investment divided by \$49,100—the yearly sum available for pay-off.)	5.1

¹The interest charge, of course, would diminish each year as a portion of the investment is amortized through net profits and depreciation. However, taking this into account in these calculations would complicate them considerably and would change the final answer to a very small degree.

²A portion, or the entire amount, of this investment might be depreciated over a shorter period than 20 years, upon which this 5% computation is based. To be conservative, however, a minimum allowance was made.

³It is possible that some mills might currently face a slightly higher tax rate than the 60% figure used, taking into consideration federal excess profit taxes as well as state and local income levies. It is felt, however, that this 60% rate is sufficiently conservative when considering the tax outlook under other than war conditions, and the inevitable price inflation which a 70% or higher tax over a long period would stimulate. This inflation, of course, would affect oil prices and thus would accelerate the pay-off period.

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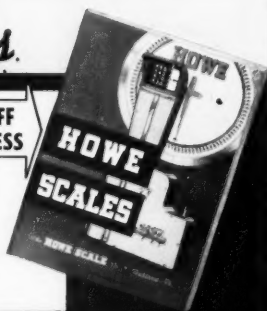
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Orkin Combats Insects in Many Food Products

Orkin Exterminating Company and Orkin Institute of Industrial Sanitation, with home offices in Atlanta, Ga., have been called upon by a government agency to save and protect from further infestation and damage millions of dollars worth of peanuts being held in storage in Virginia and North Carolina. Orkin is also employed in combatting the tremendous influx of food-infesting insects which has endangered tons of wheat, rice, corn, peanuts, cottonseed, vetch seed, Austrian winter peas, pinto beans and other food products.

The Orkin Exterminating Company, established in 1901 and recognized as the world's largest pest control company, and the newly formed Orkin Institute of Industrial Sanitation, composed of nationally recognized sanitation specialists, together are expertly qualified to undertake the assignment from government and industry to combat the current insect problems in this country.

According to Herman L. Felton, vice-president, Orkin Exterminating Co., "Orkin is prepared to control food-destroying insects and rodents by all appropriate measures under all conditions, including the use of insecticides, rodenticides, and fumigants. The highly competent consultative staff of the Orkin Institute is available to offer even further service towards the preservation and protection of stocks in the grain and milling fields.

"Especially qualified to serve the grain industry is Justus C. Frankenfeld who has been identified for the past 24 years with the USDA Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine. His activities were directed toward the development of control measures for insects infesting stored grain and cereal products. Many of the methods developed by Frankenfeld have been adopted as standard procedures by the grain industry.

"Another specialist whose professional experience is invaluable to the industry is Max Isbill, who has achieved world renown for his active participation in the field of economic entomology, and has recently directed his efforts primarily to control of insects infesting food products. He has worked with many grain storage and milling firms and manufacturers of cereals and other foods."

These are two of a distinguished staff of ten consultants in industrial sanitation who stand ready to serve the grain industry, with several hundred highly trained field men to carry on actual control operations. The firm says such Orkin services are available to all industries in the U.S. and Cuba.

San Joaquin Valley Sets \$3 Picking Rate

Six cotton growing counties of the San Joaquin Valley have voted for a picking rate of \$3 a 100 pounds for the 1952 cotton harvest.

Norman R. McLaughlin, manager of the San Joaquin Agricultural Labor Bureau, said industry leaders predict only one third of the crop will be harvested by hand this year with the balance to be picked by the 5,000 machines expected to operate in the Valley.

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1952-53 EDITION

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CONTENTS

- Cottonseed, Soybean, Linseed, Peanut and other Vegetable Oil Mills in the U. S., Canada and Latin America . . . Cottonseed and other Vegetable Oil Refineries . . . Cottonseed and other Vegetable Oil Shortening Plants . . . Cottonseed, Soybean, Peanut and other Vegetable Oil Products Brokers, Dealers, Importers, and Exporters . . . Margarine Manufacturers . . . Soap Manufacturers . . . Mixed Feed Manufacturers . . . Fertilizer Manufacturers . . . Oil Mill Machinery Manufacturers and Dealers . . . Bag and Bagging Manufacturers and Dealers . . . Manufacturers of Petroleum Products . . . Analytical Chemists . . . Cotton Compresses . . . Officers of Cottonseed and other Oilseed Products Trade Associations . . . Officers of Allied Trade Associations . . . Statistics of Value to the Vegetable Oil Industry.

(NOTE: Generally, cottonseed oil mill listings in the United States show officers, addresses, equipment and rail location. Many of the other vegetable oil mill listings in the United States, Canada and Latin America also give this information.)

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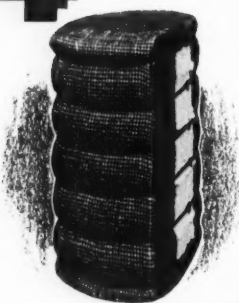
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• Stress Need for More Cotton Consumption

NEED for expanding world consumption of cotton and cotton textiles was stressed by American cotton textile industry representatives at the International Cotton Textile Conference, London and Buxton, England, Sept. 17-26. Nations producing about 90 percent of the world's cotton goods were represented at the meeting.

The American delegation was headed by Robert T. Stevens, chairman of the board, J. P. Stevens & Co., Inc.; and included Alonzo F. Bonsal, vice-president, Joshua L. Bailly & Company, Inc. and director, Association of Cotton Textile Merchants of New York; Gordon Harrower, president, Wauregan Mills, Wauregan, Conn.; Percy S. Howe, Jr., president, American Thread Company, Inc.; Robert C. Jackson, executive vice-president, American Cotton Manufacturers Institute, Inc.; W. A. L. Sibley, president, American Cotton Manufacturers Institute, and treasurer, Monarch Mills, Union, S. C.; N. S. W. Vanderhoef, chairman of the board, Textile Export Association, and vice-president, Turner Halsey Company. Advisers included Dr. C. T. Murchison, economic adviser, and John W. Murray, editorial director, American Cotton Manufacturers Institute; Read Dunn, director, foreign trade division, National Cotton Council, and W. Howard Stovall, Stovall, Miss.

Ed Lipscomb, director of sales promotion and public relations, National Cotton Council, addressed the conference.

Charlotte Market Reports Issued Twice Weekly

Cotton price quotations of the Charlotte, N. C., market are now being reported in two weekly cotton market reviews issued by USDA.

Arrangements for including these quotations in the weekly reviews were completed recently at a joint meeting of cotton merchants, shippers, and brokers and USDA representatives. Both the cotton trade and USDA had requests from important trading centers in the Carolinas for reporting the Charlotte quotations in official USDA releases.

Charlotte is supplying its price quotations for use in the weekly cotton market review issued Friday, and in the farmers' weekly cotton price report issued Wednesday.

Both reports include quotations from leading spot markets in the southeast, and the weekly review issued Friday also summarizes cotton marketing activities throughout the nation. Persons wishing to receive the reports should address their requests to USDA's Cotton Branch Office, Drawer H, Station C, Atlanta 3, Ga.

Boy Scout Troop Finances Trip from Cotton Crop

Scout Troop No. 54, Trumann, Ark. has already started financing next summer's camping trip to Philmont Scout Ranch, Cimmaron, N. M. They recently ginned the first bale of cotton and expect five more bales. The boys pick the cotton after school and on Saturdays.

With the aid of various firms in Trumann, lending machinery and donating land, the troop has spent only \$140 on seed and fertilizer for their crop.

Hercules Names Western Area Representative

Henry F. Pierce, entomologist, will represent Hercules Powder Company's agricultural chemicals section in New Mexico, Arizona, the southern half of California, and the West Coast of Mexico. In his new assignment, Pierce will have headquarters in the company's Los Angeles office. Before he joined Hercules in June, 1951, Pierce had several years experience in the agricultural chemicals field. During this period, he traveled extensively in Central and South America. Since he has been with Hercules, he has worked on the applications of toxaphene insecticides, cooperating with county agents and the extension services of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, and Maryland.

A native of New Jersey, Pierce graduated from high school in Asbury Park and received his B. S. degree from Pennsylvania State College where he majored in zoology and entomology. After three years service in the Navy, he entered graduate school at Rutgers University, obtaining his M. S. degree in economic entomology. He is a member of Sigma Xi scientific fraternity, and the American Association of Economic Entomologists.

• Cotton Station Plans Field Day Oct. 14

INFORMATION of interest to all branches of the cotton industry will be presented at the third annual field day at the Cotton Research Station, Chickasha, Okla., Oct. 14, according to Dr. Louis E. Hawkins, vice-director, Oklahoma Experiment Station. Dr. Hawkins has extended Oklahoma growers a special invitation to bring cotton growers to the event.

Discussions and demonstrations are planned on performance tests of cotton varieties, special disease resistant strains, insect control, cotton breeding for new improved strains, planting to secure a stand, mechanical harvesting, and cost of mechanized production.

The experimental gin, now in its second full season of operation, will be open for inspection by visitors. The gin is working on problems involved in ginning mechanically stripped cotton.

A barbecue at noon will be followed by an address by Dr. Oliver S. Willham, president, Oklahoma A. & M. College, Stillwater.

Dean Granted Leave by Experiment Station

Herbert A. Dean, associate entomologist at the Texas A. & M. Experiment Station, Weslaco, has been granted one year's leave to do advanced graduate study at the University of California during the 1952-53 school year, Raymond R. Crowley, superintendent of the station, has announced.

Dean, who came to the Weslaco station in 1950, has conducted entomological research on citrus in the Valley area. His graduate study at Berkeley and Riverside, Calif., will be on citrus entomology with specialization in the field of biological control. He plans to return to his work at the station in September 1953.

Dr. Harold W. Gausman has been appointed associate agronomist with the research staff of the station.



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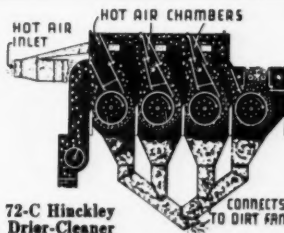
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- ★ Cairo, Ill.
- ★ Des Moines, Iowa
- ★ Chicago, Ill.
- ★ Clarksdale, Miss.

• Tar Spots in Cotton Costly to Industry

TAR SPOTS in cotton comprise an industry wide problem, says the National Cotton Council in urging everyone from the producer to the spinner to take all possible steps to prevent them. Spinners suffer a substantial direct loss, but the Council points out that this loss is reflected in one way or another to the shipper, warehouseman, ginner and producer.

Tar spots are hard to detect until after the lint is woven into cloth, but then show up as fabric flaws and make even dyeing impossible. The Council is carrying out extensive work to determine the most important sources of tar spots, but says that members of the industry can help to reduce the loss now by doing everything practical to keep these contaminants out of cotton.

Some of the most likely tar spot sources are:

1. Floors, platforms and driveways of gins and warehouses.
2. Platens of gin presses and compresses.
3. Press boxes at gins and gates of compresses.
4. Hand trucks, electric trucks, lift trucks and other vehicles used in gins, gin yards, compresses and warehouses.
5. Floors, walls and ceilings of trucks and railroad cars.
6. Splashes of asphalt and oil from roads and highways.
7. Leaks from roofs.
8. Oily substances in the exhausts from tractors, diesel engines and locomotives.
9. Asphalt coated picksacks.
10. Belt dressings.
11. Contaminated bale bagging.

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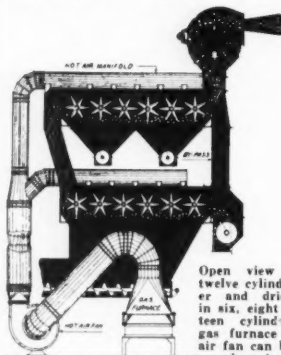
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cakes... makes digestible,
good-tasting fried foods.

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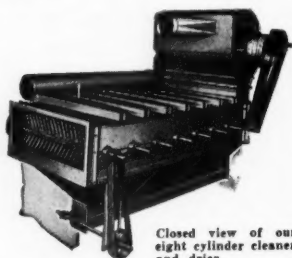
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Open view of our
twelve cylinder cleaner
and drier. Also
in six, eight and sixteen
cylinders. The
gas furnace and hot
air fan can be placed
anywhere in the gin.

A careful study of the open view cut at the left will convince any ginner of the effectiveness of the Stacy Cotton Cleaning System and Drier. Note the hot air is blown through the cotton by a series of nozzles (similar to the air blast nozzles on a gin stand), forcing the dirt, leaf trash, and stems through the screen. The moist air does not follow the cotton.

The cleaner is used every day you gin. When a wet bale comes in—turn on the heat. There is no dead investment. We furnish Heaters for natural gas, butane and propane.



Closed view of our
eight cylinder cleaner
and drier.

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Lillian Sledge to Manage Maid of Cotton Tour

Appointment of Lillian Sledge as tour manager of the 1953 Maid of Cotton has been announced by the National Cotton Council. Miss Sledge, who was secretary for the 1952 tour, will work closely with retail executives and will arrange press conferences, radio and television appearances and other activities on the 1953 tour.

The 1953 tour will begin immediately after selection of the next Maid of Cotton Dec. 29-30 at Memphis. Deadline for entries in the contest is Dec. 1. Entry forms may be secured from the National Cotton Council, P. O. Box 18, Memphis.

Arkansas Lists Cotton Variety Test Results

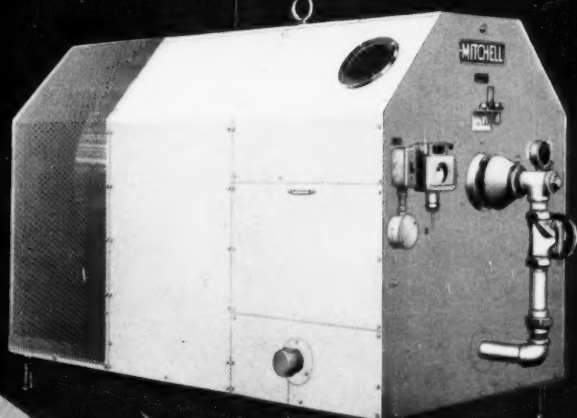
Results of cotton variety tests for five years at six different locations in Arkansas have been reported by the Arkansas Agricultural Experiment Station in Bulletin 527, "Origin and Performance of Principal Cotton Varieties in Arkansas." Single copies may be obtained from county agents or the bulletin office, College of Agriculture, University of Arkansas, Fayetteville.

Dr. J. O. Ware, veteran cotton breeder and member of the agronomy department, is author of the bulletin. Comparisons between varieties are made both on a yield and acre value basis, the latter taking staple length into account.

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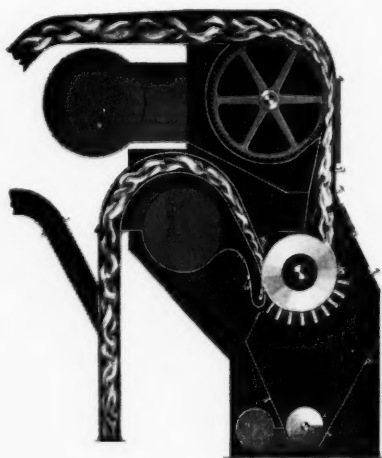
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